

DENIAL ISSUED
BY MR. HUGHES
OF BORAH CHARGEPacific Treaty Opponents Make
Another Effort to Have It
Recommitted

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Presentation in the Senate today of a letter from Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, denying that any secret agreement exists for future British-American cooperation, led to another effort by opponents of the four-power treaty to send it back to committee. The effort brought on a warm debate.

The secretary's letter, characterizing intimations of such an agreement as "absolutely false," was laid before the Senate by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader and a member of the arms delegation.

At the same time Mr. Lodge put into the record a telegram from Paul D. Cravath, New York attorney, denying the accuracy of a statement on the same subject attributed to him by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. Reiterating a denial made in a former communication that any secret agreement existed with other powers in connection with the arms conference, Mr. Hughes wrote in today's letter that he hoped to see no "further operations" upon the veracity and scope of the American delegates.

The text of Secretary Hughes' letter, which was addressed to Senator Lodge, follows:

My dear Senator:
I notice the latest charge in the course of the debate over the four-power treaty is that there is a secret agreement or understanding between Great Britain and Great Britain with respect to Pacific matters. Any such statement is absolutely false. We have no secret understandings or agreements with Great Britain in relation to the four-power treaty or any other matter.

In my letter to Senator Underwood on March 17, in relation to the four-power treaty, I said:

"There are no secret notes or understandings."
Permit me to express the hope that the American delegates will be saved further operations upon their veracity and honor.

Faithfully yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Mr. Cravath's telegram embodied the statement issued by him last night in New York in which he declared that the words attributed to him in the statement read by Senator Borah in the Senate yesterday were either inaccurately quoted or did not correctly convey his meaning.

Referring to a passage in which Mr. Borah quoted him as saying he had been told of the "understanding" by every member of the American delegation, Mr. Cravath said he had in fact

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Town Meeting Government
Declared to Be in DangerIgnorance and Lack of Interest of Voters Is Placing the
System in Jeopardy, Says Amherst Professor

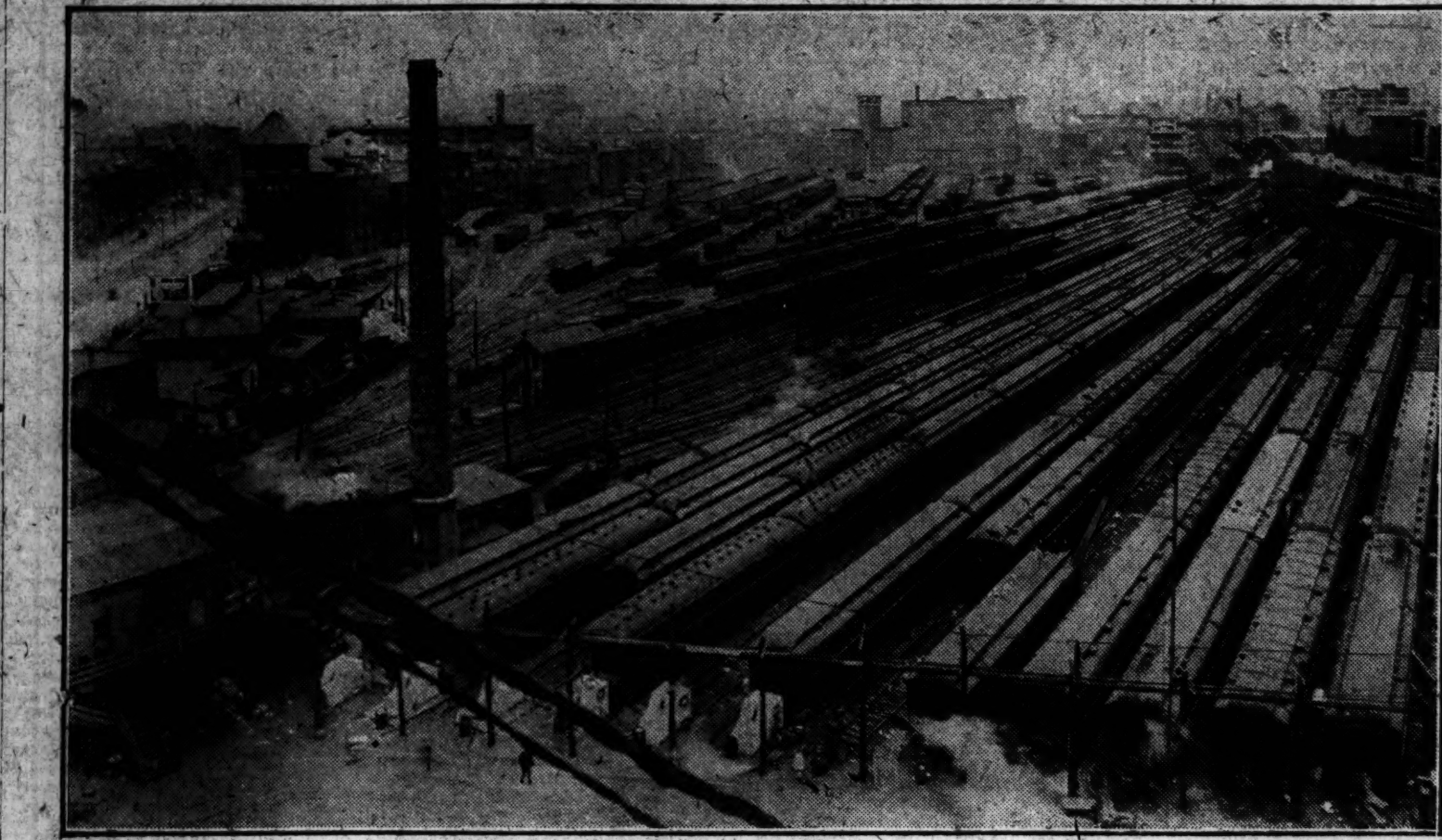
AMHERST, March 20 (Special).—The town meeting system of local government is in danger of destruction through the attitude of ignorant, uninterested voters, Senator George Churchill, Amherst College professor, declared in a discussion of "The Town Meeting" at the Jones Library Lecture Hour.

"It is manifest that we have a long way to go to attain the ideal of town meeting government when 300 out of 2000 voters and 5000 residents legislate for the town of Amherst at town meeting," he said. "Adequate, informed public opinion is the bulwark of pure democratic government, which is found only in our town meetings. When we have only 300 out of 2000 voters at town meeting and only a handful of these 300 take part in debate, it does not indicate the reasoned opinion of a real governing democracy. A people that does not care what the policy of its government is, is not worthy of self-government. Any man who calls himself a good citizen must have an opinion on larger public matters and express it."

"If Amherst we have practically a representative form of government at our town meeting, the only political unit in which real democracy is possible. The 300 represent, whether well or poorly, the 3000, and also the 6000 others who are residents but not citizens."

"How is this expression of adequate public opinion to be secured? First, we must have interest about public affairs. Then there must be in the body of the voters and in the individual voter knowledge of the conditions of the town and its problems. Further, there must be willingness to vote in accordance with that knowledge. Many a man who has known emphatically the day before town meeting how he would run the affairs of the town, and who has known and expressed himself violently the day after town meeting, how they should have been run, never turns up at the town meeting at all."

"Where is political responsibility so great as in the town meeting. Always, in county, state and national politics our responsibility can be shared, diluted, to an extent transferred. But the man who thinks this fundamental duty in his home town certainly cannot talk about Americanization or patriotism. Amherst town hall would be inadequate to hold



Boston & Albany Yard Between Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue That Is Wanted for Something Besides Parking Empty Cars

CARTERS STRIKE IN ULSTER
BECAUSE OF STREET DISORDERSWork Not to Be Resumed Until Thoroughfares Are
Free From Terrorism and Safety Is Assured—
Telegraph Lines in Ulster Severed

BELFAST, March 21 (Special Cable).—The position along the Ulster border gets steadily worse. Today telegraphic communication between Tyrone and Belfast was completely severed. Many districts in Fermanagh and Derry also being cut off, the last news to get through being most disquieting. Protestants, considering it advisable to take precautions, were trooping over the border from the Free State, while in the northern area, Sinn Féin activity in the remote districts of Ulster itself was more menacing. Special constables were killed, police barracks raided, arms and ammunition seized, and bridges destroyed. In Belfast, the terrorism has resulted in 2700 carters deciding to cease

work till the streets are safe. If the strike were complete the city, it is said, would starve in a fortnight. The situation, however, has not dismayed the Northern Government. "We are at war with the Irish Republican Army," declared Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs, "but we are determined to be masters in our own house. Attacks will only stiffen the backs of the people."

LONDON, March 21 (Special Cable).—Trouble is blowing up again on the Ulster border in an intensified form at the same time as the House of Lords reaches the committee stage on the bill, for the lords have tabled a series of amendments and the passing of almost any amendment is tantamount to rejection of this measure. In a Belfast message dispatched early today Ulster's sense of the gravity of the situation clearly appears and all news from the frontier is serious. This will strengthen the hands of the Free State bill's opponents in the Upper House.

Some time ago The Christian Science Monitor cables indicated that the Ulster frontier was rapidly approximating to the appearance of the battlefield in France. This is still more true today. All along the frontier are strong points, surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements and other entrenchments, and bristling with machine guns and even heavier weapons. From one strong point to another the frontier is patrolled by guards. Every man on the border has been mobilized and does his daily or nightly patrol.

In the meantime, with increasing force, the Irish Republican Army raids continue across the frontier. From one place comes a report of isolated kidnapping or murder. From another there are reports of attacks on a bigger scale, such as the raiding of police barracks at Maghera, South Derry, with the looting of rifles and explosives, or the burning of flour, threshing and grinding mills and farm buildings in and around Ballyrarton, North Londonderry where the property of members of B class, Ulster special constabulary, to the value of £40,000 was destroyed.

In the light of these occurrences the "die-hards" peers can press their points with some justification. One point embodied in an amendment by Lord Sumner is to insure that the month during which Ulster may contract out of the Free State shall date from the passing of the Free State Bill and not from the moment the new Irish constitution is ratified by the Imperial Parliament, as is the Provisional Government's contention.

Various amendments aim at safeguarding the interests of Northern Ireland. In connection with the boundary commission the Marquess of Londonderry, for example, is demanding that the commission's terms of reference be submitted to the British Parliament. Generally speaking, from the standpoint of the supporters of the Free State Bill the whole Irish situation is disquieting.

MEXICAN MINES RESUMING
EL PASO, Tex., March 21.—Mines in the State of Chihuahua, Mex., are opening up at the rate of almost one a week, according to mining men here, and that State will soon be back to mining as it was before the revolutions in Mexico occurred.

MR. COX CALLS ON PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, March 21.—Governor Cox of Massachusetts called at the White House today and paid his respects to President Harding.

BACK BAY RAIL
YARD IS OPPOSEDCity Council Favors Its Transfer
From Civic Center

An incentive to Back Bay improvement associations to renew their repeated efforts to have the Boston & Albany railroad yards used for a better purpose than the parking of empty cars was given yesterday in the passage by the City Council of an order introduced by Councilman John A. Donoghue, seeking to have the railroad transfer this activity further from the center of the city. These yards are bordered by Exeter Street, Huntington Avenue and Boylston Street, and lie directly in a section of Back Bay which is steadily improving.

Mayor Curley and the City Council, in whatever action they may take in this direction, will be assured of an abundance of support from business and civic improvement organizations located in the territory. One of these organizations is the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association, with a membership comprising practically all the business men on the avenue. Harry Demeter, a director in the latter organization, declared this morning that that organization is 100 per cent strong in its support of any movement that will improve the district and aid in the removal of the reservation along the avenue from Copley Square to Huntington Avenue, looked upon by many firms as an obstacle to business.

Councilman Donoghue, in presenting his order to the council, argued that the train yard used by the Boston & Albany Railroad is a detriment to the district. He expressed the feeling that if the road officials are unwilling to cooperate with city officials in making a change, some action should be taken to compel the transfer of the train yard to a point farther removed from the city.

It is argued that many acres of land, having a value estimated at from \$15 to \$20 per square foot, are going to waste as long as the train yard is continued in the very heart of Boston.

Councilman Donoghue stated this morning that he was not certain how far the city could go in the matter of enforcing its demand for the removal of the yards, but he is ready to insist that the movement be pushed to the limit.

RULES SUSPENSION
FOR BONUS DEBATE
SET FOR THURSDAY

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The soldiers' bonus bill will be taken up by the House on Thursday under suspension of the rules, under arrangements agreed upon at a conference today between Frederick H. Gillett (R.) of Massachusetts and Philip P. Campbell (R.) of Kansas, chairman of the rules committee.

Mr. Gillett, it was said, has agreed to entertain a motion to suspend the rules. Mr. Campbell said he would call a meeting of his committee tomorrow morning at which he will ask committee members to report a rule designating Thursday as suspension day with a proviso that four hours' debate on the bill shall be provided.

Moors Attack Albucaeras
MADRID, March 21.—Further shelling by the Moors is reported in an official statement on the Moroccan operations today. The Moorish guns were ultimately silenced by the Albucaeras batteries. There is an abundance of ammunition in the town and sufficient provisions to enable it to face any attack, with the assistance of the squadron in the bay, the statement declares.

The Henry Ford
New Cup Contender"Flivver of the Sea" to Seek
Fisherman's Trophy

Having conquered the land, Henry Ford now seeks to conquer the waves. Conquest of the air only remains.

Down on the South Boston Fish Pier they were discussing it all the morning, wondering and speculating over the probabilities.

But it was not the Detroit "flivver" wizard in person they were discussing, nor an outgrowth of his famous, war-built watch-charm "Eagle Boats." Not at all. It was simply the new fisherman's cup contender being built for Capt. Clayton Morrissey and soon to be launched at Storey's Yard, in Essex. The stir was created by the announcement that when she takes the water on April 10 she will be christened "The Henry Ford."

And all that a "flivver" ever did over the road, all the proud records it has made, according to its numerous owners, such as running around high-priced and high-powered cars on the hills and pulling them out of bad spots they could not negotiate on their own power—all of this Captain Morrissey expects his fishing boat to do before it finally proves its absolute superiority by winning the International Fisherman's trophy next autumn. For did not Captain Morrissey, once upon a time, commanding a fishing vessel equipped only with sails, beat a Canadian Government steamer?

Call his new boat the "flivver," the "Tin Lizzie," "The paddle jumper," or what not. It makes no difference to Captain Morrissey. He counts on catching a lot of fish with the Henry Ford and then beating all the other fishing boats out in the elimination contests.

The Henry Ford is nearing completion and the experts say her lines are finer than those of the Mayflower or even the Puritan, the latter only recently launched. Capt. Jeff Thomas, who will command the Puritan in the halibut fisheries, expects to put to sea on the first trip early next week.

COAL STRIKE ORDER
TO BE ISSUED TODAY,
SAYS MINE OFFICIAL

NEW YORK, March 21.—The order for a suspension of work in the anthracite and bituminous coal mines throughout the country on April 1 will be issued late this afternoon, according to Philip Murray, international vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America. The order will affect about 600,000 miners.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Government, it was stated at the White House today, has not entirely abandoned attempts to bring bituminous operators and miners together in a conference to avert a strike on April 1.

ALLEGED TREATY DENIED
PARIS, March 21.—The French Government today took cognizance of reports that Marshal Joffre, while visiting Japan, had signed a treaty for exploitation of Siberia by France and Japan. This is officially denied by the Government, which declares Marshal Joffre had no official mission whatever.

PRINCE OF WALES IN CEYLON
COLOMBO, Ceylon, March 21 (By the Associated Press).—The British battle cruiser Renown, with the Prince of Wales aboard, arrived here this morning.

MAYOR CONVINCED
PRISON BILL AIMS
ARE ACCEPTABLECommittee Assured Mr. Curley
Favors Advance in Direction
of Commission Measure

It is the duty of the counties and the Commonwealth to provide that those unfortunates confined in the penal institutions of the State have an opportunity to come out better citizens, asserted Senator Alvin E. Bliss, chairman of the joint special commission on county government, appearing today before the legislative joint committee on Ways and Means in support of the recommendations of that commission with regard to the administration of the county jails and houses of correction.

The hearing marked the reopening of the issue of State control of penal institutions. The auditorium was well filled with representatives of welfare organizations that are supporting state administration and members of the county political organizations that are opposing cession of control to the State. There was also a generous sprinkling of members of both houses of the General Court present to hear the arguments of both sides. Appearing for the Mayor of Boston, E. Mark Sullivan, chief of the city's law department, said that Mr. Curley wished to be recorded as favoring some advance in the direction indicated in the commission's bill. The mayor recognizes, he said, that some adjustments would necessarily have to follow such a change but is convinced that the fundamental objects of the measure are acceptable and advisable.

State Care of Prisoners
Senator Bliss spoke at length and was closely questioned by several members of the committee on various points brought out in the commission's report. He said that the commission was actuated by no animosity toward county officials, and that it did not criticize perhaps as much as it might but, rather, addressed itself to proposals of remedy.

Refuting the recent statements that some compromise has been effected for political reasons, the Senator declared that he is not cognizant of any such compromise. No members of the special commission have met with any interests on the question of an agreement, he asserted.

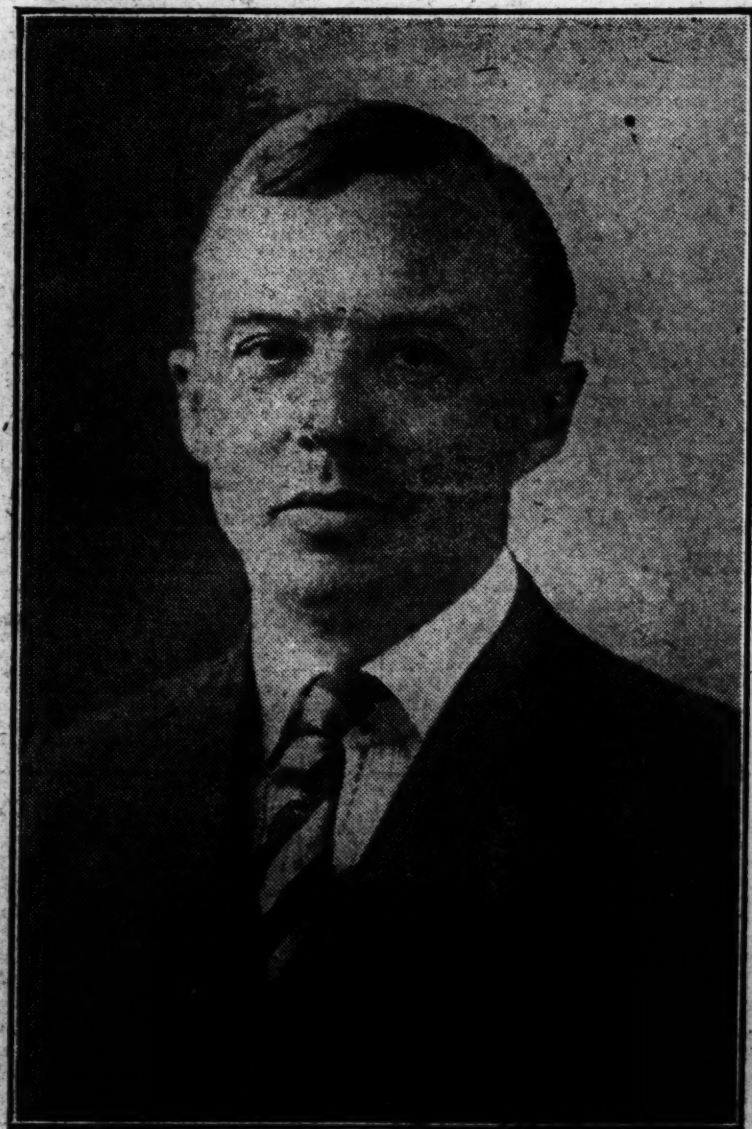
Turning to the bill, Senator Bliss expressed the conviction that the recommendations of the commission are in the best interests of the Commonwealth. The bill proposed takes practically nothing from the county commissioners, he said, merely providing that the care of the prisoners in all penal institutions, and the expense of this care, shall be assumed by the State.

Supervision of the institutions under the plan of the bill, Mr. Bliss went on to say, will be assumed by the State.

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Sanford Bates

State Commissioner of Correction

SEPARATE SCHOOLS DEMANDED BY SECT

Movement Launched in London,
Ontario to Secure Division
of Public School Tax.

LONDON, Ont., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—An assault against the existing school laws of Ontario by Roman Catholic clerical leaders has aroused a storm that is province-wide. Primarily, the agitation, led by Bishop Fallon of this city, was for equalization of school taxation, arising out of the complaint that Roman Catholics were assessed to keep up schools which their children did not attend. Finally, however, the objective of the Fallon forces appears to be recognition of the right of Roman Catholics to educate their children within the separate school system from their twenty-first year.

First opposition to the suggestions of Bishop Fallon came from Orange quarters. Horatio Hocken penned a warm reply to the statements of the London cleric and his grand master of the Ontario Orange Lodge promised unyielding opposition. What was at first the Hocken-Fallon controversy, however, has now become something more than that by reason of the public statements made on the platform by Bishop Fallon, notably at Toronto, where he reiterated his assertion that if the Ontario Department of Education did not yield, the matter would be taken to the courts for adjudication. Protestants made vigorous objection on the ground of the duplication involved on high schools all over Ontario. Duplication of high schools, must necessarily lead to duplication in the normals and universities. In the greater part of Ontario no reason exists for the separation of young men and women in secondary schools and colleges supported by public funds. The proposed charges would lead, Protestants affirm, to unnecessary and wasteful duplication of the educational machinery of the Province.

Generally speaking the newspapers of the Province are strongly opposed to the Roman Catholic proposals as urged by Bishop Fallon. They deprecate the educating of Catholics and Protestants away from each other. It is argued, furthermore, that Bishop Fallon's case does not stand inspection as a constitutional argument. Finally, the more sober-minded opponents of separate schools insist that the separate school principle might prove the undoing of the country from beginning to the end of its educational policy. The issue promises to be of the most widespread interest, not only in Ontario, but in all Canada.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

FREDERICK HUNTINGTON GILLET of Springfield, the speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington, faces no problem concerning his reelection. The Second Congressional district of Massachusetts, like the First, or Berkshire district, is conservatively and safely Republican. Similar to the First district, this conservatism extends to the Democrats of the district and they are not prone to retire a good Congressman, even though he be a Republican.

Hence the Speaker can count reasonably and with a great deal of assurance on his re-nomination and reelection. This fall he has become a political landmark. If the term may be used, in Congress, for his first term was in the Fifty-Third Congress and that means he is serving his fourth term. If Mr. Speaker Gillett has not ample experience by this time few members of the lower House have achieved that distinction.

The Speaker, while a quiet and reserved man so becoming to his district in western Massachusetts, is a strong man in Congress else he could never have been chosen to preside over that oftentimes turbulent body of men from the people. His conduct of the affairs of the Congress has been dignified and as efficient as that heterogeneous aggregation of citizens will permit.

If requires a great deal of downright nerve to yield the gavel of the National House of Representatives successfully. Many a man in the history of this country has tried to swing that gavel but found that he was too light mentally or too slow to make its reverberant whacks on the marble slab on the Speaker's desk a compelling operation. Behind the sharp crack of the Speaker's gavel must be the mental force and determination of the man and this the quiet man of Springfield possesses. So Mr. Speaker Gillett will go back to Congress again and probably he will be re-elected Speaker if the Republican management to hold their majority.

While the Democrats of the Twelfth district are considering their stock of available material should James A. Gallivan decide not to seek reelection, they are not forgetting William J.

Foley, at present the only representative of their party in the Executive Council. Mr. Foley is so well thought of in the Council by the Republican councillors that an earnest effort was made to induce Governor Cox to name him for the unexpired term of Joseph C. Pelletier instead of Thomas R. O'Brien.

In his long legislative experience, Mr. Foley has been more than a Democrat; for he declines party leading strings and casts his votes at the dictates of reason in more than average proportion, partisanly speaking. His colleagues in the Governor's Council knew this when they warmly espoused his candidacy for the district attorneyship.

It is rather safe to make a political guess that should Mr. Foley be nominated by the Democrats to follow Congressman Gallivan he will run ahead of his party ticket and that means a great deal in this Jeffersonian stronghold.

PROPER TREE CARE URGED BY STATE

CONCORD, N. H., March 20 (Special Correspondence)—The State Forestry Department, in notices which have been issued, warn people against the engaging of inexperienced men to do work on their trees. Much damage has been caused about the State by men who pose as foresters and experienced workmen and the department urges upon owners of trees to be careful in engaging men to do work.

Although many instances are called to the attention of the department of the work of inexperienced men, one of the worst was of a local orchard which had been cared for by alleged experts. Department men made an examination of the orchard and the damage done in the pruning was far greater, it was stated, than if the trees in the orchard had not been touched at all. In the felling of trees, said an official in the department, much damage can be caused to the property in the vicinity of the tree which is being cut down.

LOWER FREIGHT RATE ON COAL IS PROMISED

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 20 (Special Correspondence)—The New Hampshire Manufacturers Association is notifying its members that beginning April 15 it has secured an agreement to put into effect reduced freight rates on coal. These rates will apply to all New Hampshire industries and are the result of negotiations between the traffic representatives of the association and independent mine operators affiliated with the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad.

The association assures its members that reduction in cost of coal resulting from new tariffs will be effective regardless of threatened strikes at the mines and promises at least \$300,000 tons under the new agreement. An independent mine at Erie, Pa., is offering coal to New Hampshire industries for shipment after date of reduced transportation tariff going into effect.

European Tour

June 24 to Aug. 28

Twelfth Conducted—Private—

Limited—Reasonable.

Special attention to ladies alone.

Visits six countries. Side trips to Scotland and Ireland. Auto tour (3 days) in France. Pension Plan. See Members of former tours.

MARY E. FITZGERALD

188 N. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.



A Wayside Market at Rortsmouth, R. I.

REVIVAL OF AGRICULTURE IN RHODE ISLAND FORECAST

Secretary of State Board Says New Conditions Will
Sooner or Later Attract People to Advantages
of Farm Life

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20 (Special Correspondence)—Although Rhode Island is producing less than 25 per cent of the foodstuffs consumed in the State, John J. Dunn, secretary of the Rhode Island Board of Agriculture, believes that an agricultural rejuvenation throughout the State is not far distant. With good schools, churches and telephone connections in all sections and consumers brought by good roads almost to the back door of every farm in the State, he says the agricultural opportunity is so great as to sooner or later attract people to the advantages of farm life.

"In Rhode Island," Mr. Dunn says, "there are 4083 farms of a total of 331,600 acres, of which 132,355 acres are improved; 130,462 acres in wood land, 68,293 other acres unimproved. The State has a population of 604,397. The value of the farm products raised in the State in a year approximates

Hanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



The Friendly Glow

THE State Department of Public Utilities supervises the rates this Company may charge for its service.

These rates are fixed to produce an income only sufficient to meet operating expenses, including a reasonable return on the stockholders' investment, depreciation and interest on necessary loans.

Steadily increasing business makes possible many economies which show in the improvement of service, and reduced rates.

The Edison Electric
Illuminating Company of Boston



Just to remind mother—

That the Shop for kiddies is a complete shop in itself—

Containing more dainty and lovely things than most people ever think of.

Even the baby furniture has a little corner all to itself—

And there is a touch of pink or a touch of blue everywhere you look.

Somehow or other, there always seems to be the fullest measure of gladness in this well-ordered corner of this big, bustling store.

duction on corn and potatoes. Mr. Dunn also shows that the State is raising less than a bushel of apples for each person and probably not a quarter of the peaches and pears.

Show the Opportunity

"These figures show the opportunity," says Mr. Dunn. "The condition, while it is true of Rhode Island, is just as true of nearly all New England communities. The advent of the manufacturing establishments with shorter hours of labor, with a certainty that at the end of the week a week's wages will be available, with the knowledge that when the loom or the spindle in the mill is stopped the worker knows the day is ended, has induced a drift away from the farms.

While a veritable unending line of economic problems is being discussed with the view of helping the farmer state agricultural officials are inclined to believe that many of the grounds for objecting to farm life are either contributing factors or of such a secondary nature as to be unimportant. For instance, the daylight saving law, in force in many localities, admittedly disadvantageous to the farmer, adds, these officials say, to his drudgery and risk.

Some better means of helping the farmer to liquidate the big fertilizer accounts—a way of allowing deferred payments to the end that the harvest, directly benefited by the fertilizer, may produce the cash to pay for it—than is provided by the fertilizer manufacturers or the farm loan plan is needed, it is suggested.

Out of the growing popularity of the motor car has evolved a means of helping the farmer to dispose of his garden products and this in the wayside market plan. Wayside markets, alluring to motorists, are found in all parts of the State to bring direct profit to the producer. Here the farmer has precluded a division of profits with the produce dealer and the retailer. He saves transportation charges by tempting his buyers into taking home their vegetables and fruits. The motorist's principal grievance is that the proprietor of the wayside market usually charges top-price for everything and frequently laments that "There's no money in farming."

Shortsightedness Inexcusable

Agricultural experts declare that whatever there is of shortsightedness in the farmer's business methods is inexcusable. They point to the agricultural college, the grange lecture course and the county agent bureau as mediums of education, which should have by this time counteracted the claim that the trouble with farming lies in a lack of coordination between hands and brains.

One of the great lessons the World War taught the farmer, according to Arthur Brown of Kingston, for many years a close student of agriculture and economics, was that of forcing crops at the expense of impoverishing their land. He believes it will take the farmers a long time to "build up" the plant nutritive possessions of the soil, which was pressed to its utmost to raise the big war crops.

The gravely accentuated fact that about both agriculture and farming methods so much is yet to be made known by experience and learned by study leads Rhode Islanders to the

belief that the ingenuity of man will find ways, prompted by opportunity, to eliminate the great waste, shown in the comparison of production and consumption in this State. This, they believe, will be truly in line with the spirit of conservation, which the times demand.

Indignation in Berlin Over Royalist Film

German Aristocrats Cause Monarchist Demonstrations

BERLIN, March 20 (Special Cable)—It is understood that on the ground that its continued production constitutes a menace to public order, the Berlin police propose forbidding the further presentations of a film called "Frederick King," about which there has been such acute controversy here of late. Today the leading Berlin Socialist organ, Vorwärts, calls on all German workers, if the film is displayed in the picture houses in the working-class districts, to show by their vigorous protests that German workers display no enthusiasm for the old discredited Hohenzollern régime. The German Republican League complains that the Junkers, aristocrats and even Hohenzollern princes take part in the noisy Monarchist demonstrations which daily mark the production of the film in the fashionable Berlin picture palaces.

LEATHER WORKERS STRIKE

LOWELL, Mass., March 21—Workers at the plant of the American Hide & Leather Company went on strike today in protest against a 10 per cent wage cut recently announced by the company. The strike vote was taken last night and the plant did not open this morning. Three hundred employees are affected.

BRITISH FRANCHISE IS MUCH EXTENDED

"The Great Unpolled Residue"
Said to Be Anti-Coalition

(Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition)
LONDON, March 20 (Special Cable)—A fact which seems to be somewhat overlooked in current speculation regarding the general elections is that the appeal will be made to what is in fact a new electorate.

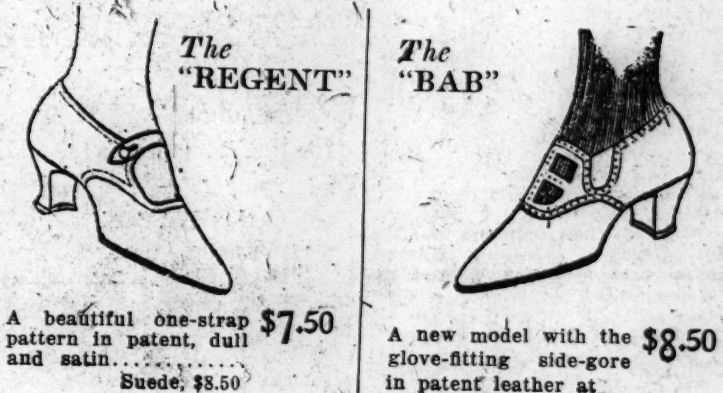
The franchise had, of course, been extended before the last election, but at that time the war rather than politics preoccupied the people's attention. A general election following so closely after the armistice, there was hardly time for the new electorate to become self-conscious as such. Part of the electorate was still mobilized abroad, and voting by the army was largely a farce.

The 1918 election therefore provides no sure ground for deductions as to the results of any election this year. There are signs that what has been called "the great unpolled residue" has lately been waking up to its responsibilities. If the recent by-elections are any index, it is wakening to find itself anti-Coalition.

In this connection, it is noticeable that at the Cambridge by-election, the result which was announced on Friday, over 22,000 people voted as against 15,000 in 1928. The Conservative winning with 10,897 votes. Over 11,000 votes were cast, however, for Labor and Independent Liberal candidates together. At Inverness the result which was declared on Saturday, over 16,000 people voted as against under 11,000 in 1918 and a well-known and highly-respected Coalition Liberal only scraped home by a majority of 316 over a relatively unknown opponent.

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U. S. Trade Mark, June 21, 1921	143990
U. S. Patent, January 18, 1921	1365697
U. S. Patent, July 19, 1921	1384838
U. S. Patent, January 3, 1922	60149
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Although brilliant colors seem to have first place for Spring, our Women's Dress Shop is splendidly equipped with the darker shades, too. One particularly good model for the woman is a canton crepe, printed in fabled effects with collar of plaited georgette, three-quarter flowing sleeves and touches of Oriental color in the girle. The Price is \$29.50

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OUR SPACIOUS NEW SHOWROOM affords our patrons many advantages in Exclusive Service. We are now showing a very wide variety of New French Shirts and most Luxurious Offerings for Spring and Summer. Shirts-to-Measure, \$7.00 upward.

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AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

DENIAL ISSUED BY MR. HUGHES OF BORAH CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1)

never talked with any delegate on any subject "remotely resembling" the alleged international agreement.

After the Cravath telegram had been read, Senator Borah read it to the Senate and declared that "that kind of a plea had been made in court, the court, of course, would have assessed a judgment of 'guilty' against the man that made it."

He laid particular stress upon a statement in the telegram saying that Mr. Cravath had "revised" his remarks and that the printed, corrected version circulated later presented his real views.

Reading from a printed pamphlet issued by the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, embodying a discussion among its members on Feb. 17, Senator Borah put into the Record once more the exact quotation from Mr. Cravath that he had presented yesterday.

"This, it must be remembered, is Mr. Cravath's revised, corrected version," continued the Idaho Senator. "And I didn't get this document by stealing it. It was given to me by a gentleman who is a member of this corporation, who was present when the discussion took place, and who says this is what was said."

"Mr. Cravath refers in his telegram to a 'charge' of a British-American understanding made by me. I don't know what he means by a 'charge.' I made no charge at all. I only read his own statement."

Senator Borah continued reading from the pamphlet a discussion by Mr. Cravath on the subject of the Norman H. Davis, former Undersecretary of State, in which Mr. Cravath referred to an Anglo-American fleet in the Pacific which he said he had been told could "dominate Japan and make her live up to the obligations she has assumed."

Senator Borah, quoted from Norman H. Davis remarks as stating that it appeared a "combination" had been formed between the United States and Great Britain which would enable them to "crush" Japan if the latter would not do what the other two thought was right. Mr. Borah finally had the whole debate before the Foreign Relations Council played in the record.

Before the Senate met, Senator Lodge again conferred with President Harding at the White House and although the details of their conference was not revealed, it was assumed they discussed all the possibilities of the Senate situation in view of latest developments. The Republican leaders insisted they had a safe, British-American action in the Pacific in any emergency, declared.

In the conference discussion of the treaty itself, Senator W. E. Edge (R.) of New Jersey was given right of way for a prepared address, urging ratification. Several other Senators, anxious to get their opinions into the record before the one-hour limit on debate goes in effect tomorrow, were ready to speak.

Mr. Cravath Modifies Denial
NEW YORK, March 21 (Special Cable)—Paul D. Cravath, Jr., lawyer, quoted by Senator Borah, in the Senate debate yesterday on the foreign power treaty, as having said during the course of remarks at the foreign relations conference in the Hotel Astor on Feb. 17, that an "unwritten agreement" existed for joint British-American action in the Pacific in any emergency, declared:

"There is not the remotest foundation for the statement. It is pure romance. I cannot make my denial too strong and unequivocal."

Later, however, Mr. Cravath issued a statement in which he qualified his earlier denial, saying in part as follows:

"My attention has just been called to what purports to be the stenographer's minutes of an informal discussion at a recent meeting of an organization known as the Council on Foreign Relations, in which I took part. I infer that the language attributed to me by Senator Borah must be based on a paragraph from those minutes which attributes to me language which I did not use, but which if used was the language of informal discussion that did not accurately convey my meaning."

"When those minutes were submitted to me I corrected them so as to convey my true meaning and in their corrected form they were printed and circulated by the Council on Foreign Relations."

"I did not remotely have in mind any secret agreement or understanding between the American and British governments, but simply my sympathy and understanding which is engendered by successful cooperation and mutual confidence."

MAYOR CONVINCED PRISON BILL AIMS ARE ACCEPTABLE

(Continued from Page 1)

on, would be in the hands of a commission of five, composed of the commissioner of correction, one county commissioner, one sheriff and two others to be appointed by the Governor. He said that the commission would favor provision that one of the two appointees at large would be a woman. This commission would have entire care of the welfare of the prisoners, would make rules for administration and have right to transfer inmates.

To obtain uniformity in rules and administration, the Senator said, is one of the chief aims of the commission. He read a menu served in one week at the Hampden County House of Correction, illustrating the point of uniformity by saying that in one institution the cost of food was \$67 per capita a year and in another \$124.

With regard to the commissioner of Correction, whose powers as now administered by Sanford Bates, have been attacked by the county interests since

the issue came to the fore, Senator Bliss declared that the commissioner should have someone to advise with him. The proposed bill would assure this, he said, and, although it would extend the supervision of the State, it would curb the authority of the commissioner by giving him one vote in a commission of five.

Members of the committee began to pick out specific statements in the report and question Senator Bliss on them. Senator Leonard F. Hardy, chairman of the committee, raised the question of how far the State should go in providing comfort for men who have violated the laws of the Commonwealth. Senator Bliss replied that it is not a question of providing comfort, but uniformly proper treatment.

Instances of Maladministration
Pressed to give instances of maladministration, the Senator cited conditions in the Hampden and Barnstable County houses of correction. In the latter institution, he said, conditions were unfit for any prisoner to live in, and blankets used on the prisoners' beds were washed once in six months. He said he could give other instances, adding that it is his conviction that if nothing more comes out of the report it has at least directed attention to conditions that should be remedied.

The case for the supporters of the commission's recommendations was led by Cornelius A. Parker, counsel for the Massachusetts Civic League. He introduced Dr. Doremus Souder, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. Dr. Souder said that the federation had voted to endorse the fundamental aims of the bill in the interest of economy, efficiency and humanity. Arthur D. Hill, formerly corporation counsel of the City of Boston, spoke in favor of State control, emphasizing the inequalities of administration under control by 14 different county organizations.

"Parole, probation and prohibition" have depleted the population of the reformatories at Concord and Sherborn in such a way to make some plan of consolidation essential, declared Bishop William Lawrence of Boston, in support of the measure. Taking his text from the reformatory for women at Sherborn, Bishop Lawrence contrasted the opportunities provided there with those lacking in other institutions. No business man would allow his shops to be handled as the institutions of the State are handled, he said. He said that it is the duty of society to give each prisoner every possible means of regaining his standing, and held that the proposed measure for state control is a step in that direction.

REPUBLIC CALLED RAND STRIKERS' AIM

General Smuts Says Country
Escaped Grave Danger—Dispute to Be Studied

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 21 (Special Cable)—The setting up of a Soviet republic in South Africa was the aim of the revolutionary element in the recent outbreak originating in the strike on the Rand, said General Smuts, the Premier, in reviewing the situation before the House of Assembly last evening. He said there had been a menace of slaughter comparable with that of the French Revolution.

"The country," he said, "has escaped a tremendous danger, the gravity of which has not been sufficiently made clear." Fortunately the Government forces had been able to overcome the danger and the situation was now almost normal.

It had been clear for some time, continued the Premier, that the Mine Workers' Union and the Industrial Federation of Trade Unions were not free agents—that there was another agency in the background. The great mistake of these organizations was in not dissociating themselves from the revolutionary element when they noticed the movement toward physical force. There was no doubt the revolutionaries wanted to set up a Soviet republic.

General Smuts said he had greatly feared that before the butchers could come to the Government's assistance the rebels would be able to set up a revolutionary government and mete out executions with the result that there would be a "blood bath at Johannesburg."

The Premier paid tribute to the police, who had done their duty beyond praise, he said, and deep gratitude was due the natives for remaining calm. He said he disliked the idea of trying criminals by court-martial and he had decided instead they should be tried by the ordinary courts of the law of the land.

Concluding, the Premier announced that the Government adhered to its decision to appoint an industrial commission, and so as to make it impartial neither side to the Labor dispute should be represented on it. This announcement was greeted with loud cheers.

**LORD READING WILL
NOT RESIGN OFFICE**

LONDON, March 21 (Special Cable)—The Christian Science Monitor has reason to believe that Lord Reading will not resign the viceroyalty of India, in consequence of the pressure by official and intimate friends, although at first his inclination was to follow E. S. Montagu into retirement. Lord Montagu himself has informed Lord Reading that it would be disastrous to India if he left at the present stage, because with Mahatma Gandhi's aid, there is every prospect of the Non-Cooperation movement being confined to reasonable limits, thus enabling the proposed reforms to be carried out in a less hostile atmosphere. In consequence of Dr. Montagu's views, Lord Reading feels that the moral obligation upon him to resign is removed. He is greatly interested in work of India and has been assured of the support of moderate Indian and Europeans in his administration.

WARNER SUIT TRIAL EVIDENCE IS ALL IN

Final Arguments in Case to Be
Made Wednesday When It
Will Probably Go to Jury

TAUNTON, March 21 (Special Cable)—Evidence ended at 12:33 p.m. today in the suit brought by Joseph E. Warner, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1919 and 1920, against Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, in which Mr. Warner asks \$100,000 damages for alleged slander by Mr. Fuller in the 1920 political campaign when the two men were candidates for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Conference between Judge Brown and the lawyers in the case this afternoon will be followed by the final arguments tomorrow, and it is probable that the case will go to the jury tomorrow night.

Mr. Warner today on the witness stand made a final and sweeping denial of any partnership in legal practice with Harold F. Hathaway, and told of his answers to Mr. Fuller at the political meeting in Salem on the night of Sept. 19, 1920, throughout the political campaign and in the eight days of the lawsuit. Mr. Fuller charged and has tried to prove that Mr. Warner, as Speaker, personally profited from legal work done before committees of the Legislature by Mr. Harold Hathaway. There has been wonder why Mr. Hathaway has not appeared as a witness in this case, but neither side has given any expression of desire or intention to have him appear.

Mr. Warner's testimony today gave details about the Salem meeting, concerning which Mr. Fuller and others had testified that no answer was made by Mr. Warner to the charges of partnership and accusations on the platform. When Mr. Fuller asked if he was in the audience, Mr. Warner said, he went to the platform. He had not been hiding behind a tree, he said, but he corroborated Mr. Fuller in saying that when Mr. Fuller offered his hand he "did not take it."

In answer to the question by Mr. Fuller: "Where is Mr. Hathaway, who you hid him?" Mr. Warner said, he answered that he did not know where Mr. Hathaway was. He answered further that he never had seen Mr. Hathaway's law partner, and didn't know about the fees that Mr. Hathaway got. At this meeting, Mr. Warner said, he considered himself vindicated when Mr. Fuller did not repeat his charges made first at New Bedford, of direct financial profiting by himself through Mr. Hathaway's appearance before legislative committees.

On the stand this morning, Mr. Warner said that Mr. Hathaway had not appeared before the legislative committee on education with his knowledge or consent. He had occupied an office in Taunton for years with Mr. Hathaway, he testified, but had never received in any way a share in fees received by Mr. Hathaway. There never was a bank account in his name, he said, and he denied any partnership dealings in the De Silva case. He could not remember having spoken of Mr. Hathaway as his partner, at Marlboro, as alleged by one witness, or anywhere else.

He did not remember anything about the three introduced in the De Silva case which were introduced yesterday and the signatures of which he had identified as his own. He could remember only some conversation with Cornelius W. Donovan about the case. Mr. Donovan, a Fall River lawyer, yesterday told of the De Silva case, in which, he said, he represented an insurance company and Mr. Warner represented the mother of a woman employee who had passed away. The case, according to the witness, was settled by agreement and Mr. Warner received a \$50 fee. Mr. Donovan testified that he saw Mr. Warner only once at the Taunton office of Mr. Hathaway and Mr. Warner and on the stand examined Mr. Warner's deposition and the signatures of which he had identified as his own. He could remember only some conversation with Cornelius W. Donovan about the case. 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Benito Juárez, the Poor Indian Boy Who Rose to Be the Hero of Modern Mexico

CARVED in a brass tablet sunk into the stone wall near the north entrance to the Palacio Nacional in Mexico City, are these words, in Spanish:

"Here stood the house in which the meritorious Benito Juárez, Constitutional President of the Republic, passed away on the night of June 18, 1872. He implanted the Reform, consolidated Independence and Liberty, and preserved unstained the National Dignity. Mexico glorifies his memory on this first centenary of his birth, today, March 21, 1906."

Still another tablet, above a door which overlooks the Patio de Honor, also in the National Palace, informs the wanderer who reads that Benito Juárez was at one time imprisoned in this same palace.

Midway along the Avenida Juárez side of the Alameda—that magnificent garden in the heart of the Mexican capital—stands a marvelously beautiful semicircular colonnade of white marble pillars, topped with garlanded arches, and bearing in its center a tablet dedicating the memorial to Benito Juárez. There are few finer monuments in the New World, and it is the latest tribute of Mexico to the historic character who is dearer, even, than Hidalgo, though the latter was directly responsible for the freeing of Mexico from Spanish domination.

In Almost Every Town

A bit farther along, and there is the tomb of Juárez, marble piled on marble, guarded by wrought-iron gates, always laden with floral offerings. Scattered through Mexico City there are, according to reliable reports, 37 other monuments and memorials to the Oaxaca Indian who became President of Mexico. Every city, and almost every town, in all the 800,000 square miles of Mexico has its Juárez monument; most of them have two or three, while the finest street in Mexico City, and one of the most beautiful thoroughfares possessed by any national capital, is Juárez Avenue.

A poor, ignorant Indian boy, driven from the mountains of Oaxaca by the ceaseless ambition which burned within him, there are few examples of human success more remarkable than the life of Benito Pablo (Benito, not Paul) Juárez. Though his years were only 66, he accomplished for the Mexican people at one stroke, a development which the other nations of Latin-America have not yet succeeded in obtaining for themselves, when he wrote and imposed the Laws of Reform, whereby all religious orders were suppressed and all ecclesiastical property was nationalized. The importance of these *Leyes de Reforma* is almost impossible of realization save by those who have seen the Latin-American nations prone beneath the domination of the archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church. By these laws, which were later upheld by Porfirio Díaz, pupil and friend of Juárez, all property belonging to the church in Mexico was taken over by the government. Some of this property later was returned to the churches, for their use as meeting places, but all this property, at all times, is under the orders and ownership of the national government, being merely held in suzerainty by the church. To this day, any and all priests of the Roman Catholic Church are forbidden to appear in public in Mexico, clad in the habiliments of their office.

A Poor Indian Boy

Juárez was born March 21, 1806, in the small and picturesque Indian

Books and Bookmen

UNDER the auspices of the Poets' Guild, of Christodora House, on Tompkins Square, New York City, a series of poets' readings has just started, the dates for them being March 13, 20 and 27, and April 3, 10 and 17, at 8:30 o'clock in the evening. Each poet will read his own verse and will give a talk on the art of poetry. The poets reading in this series are Charles Hanson Towne, Edwin Markham, Margaret Widdemer, Margaret Wilkerson, William Rose Benet and Angela Morgan.

The Poets' Guild, of Christodora House, is composed of representative American poets, banded together not so much for their mutual benefit as for the encouragement of the young people of the East Side tenements who possess the poet's instinct. There are 23 poets in the guild, as follows: Edwin Markham, Josephine Preston Peabody, Witter Bynner, Ridgely Torrence, Margaret Widdemer, Robert Haven Schuchter, Anna Hempstead Branch, Thomas Jones Jr., Percy MacLay, Angela Morgan, Fannie Stearns Davis, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Dana Burnett, Amelia Josephine Burr, T. A. Daly, Sara Teasdale, Gertrude Hall, Charles Hanson Towne, Grace Hazard Conkling, Cale Young Rice, Herman Hagedorn, Abbie Farwell Brown, and, as associate member, Yone Noguchi.

The guild meets monthly with the young people of the neighborhood for an evening of community service. It is planning to found a "Poets' House" for the benefit of the East Side boys and girls. There will be a little theater, with club rooms, pictures, books and music; also a dramatic school where the boys and girls will have a chance to learn how to paint and model, dance, play and sing.

The frequent criticism brought against Mr. Wells' "Outline of History," to the effect that it is not written according to the rules of the game, brings to memory the story of a fine old parson who was fond of playing chess. His younger opponents used to complain that he did not make the recognized regular openings and repeatedly departed from accepted conventions in his play. "We can never tell what you are going to do," was their frequent comment. "But I beat you, don't I?" was his unanswerable reply.

A book succeeds when it is widely read, for the interest it arouses in desirable things. This interest the Outline arouses to extensive reading.

A Sunday school teacher in Akron, O., is using the history as a textbook. A college professor finds that students, usually indifferent to history, as he expresses it, "turn into famished kittens and lap up the Outline like milk."

A few months ago, the English edition, issued in parts with full-page colored plates, was put into the Farnsworth Room, in Harvard College library, soon devoted exclusively to reading for pleasure. The volume went unobtrusively to its proper shelf, to be read or not as suited the moods of the men. Both volumes have been read out of their covers and have gone to the binder for repairs, arguing that a great many young men have found in it, something that fitted their need.

In some of their recent books, A. A. Knopf are doing an interesting thing in fixing on the back of the title page the responsibility for the mechanical execution of the volume. Here is an example: "Explorers of the Dawn," by Mase De La Roche, set up and printed by the Vail-Ballou Company, Binghamton, New York; Paper (Warren's) furnished by Henry Linder-meyer & Sons, New York; bound by the Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass.

The information quoted is as complete if not as poetic as that attached to the beautiful examples of printing produced in the fifteenth century. It brings to mind one stanza in the page-long epilogue to "Barbichou," supposed to have been printed by William Caxton, in 1485:

And also of your charity call to remembrance
The soule of William Caxton first printer
of this booke
In Latyn tongue at Coleyns house to
annunce
That every well disposyd man may
thereon loke
And John take the younger joye mote be
broke
Which late hath in England doo make
the paper thynne
That yong and olde through plente maye
rejoyce

The London Daily Mirror is authority for the statement that John Masefield is working hard at his official history of Haig's army. Recently he has translated a play by Racine, a private performance of which was given by himself, his wife and others.

The Masefield Sunday afternoons are popular with American students at Oxford. The poet, they say, talks not at all about poetry, but has much to say about ships, crops, and Anglo-American friendship.

pueblo of San Pablo Guelatao, in the State of Oaxaca, about 40 miles northwest of Oaxaca City. This pueblo stands on the shores of a mountain lake, the transparency of whose waters, and the mysterious sounds which emanate from its rockbound shores at night and morning, have combined to give it the name of La Laguna Enchanted—the Enchanted Pool. The parents of this Indian boy, who, in his earlier years, was rather undersized, were pure blood Zapotec Indians, once a tribe in the celebrated Maya Empire, and always a sturdy, mountain-living, freedom-loving people, who have maintained themselves to this day in a state of nearly complete independence of the frequently-changing government in Mexico City. The house in which Juárez was born was a one-roomed hut, built of wide, thick bricks of adobe, the roof a thatch of dried tule stalks, and the door a deer or bear hide dried and swung from the simple wooden beam which formed the lintel.

Until Juárez was 12 years old, the only language of which he knew anything was the Zapotec dialect of the Maya tongue, a dialect which is still spoken in its original purity in the mountains of Oaxaca, and other remote parts of southern Mexico. This boy entered the employ of a bookbinder in the city of Oaxaca in 1818. This bookbinder taught him to read and write Spanish, and showed him the way through rudimentary mathematics. This bookbinder also inlaid in the mind of the young Juárez a sufficient understanding of the methods and objectives of the Roman Catholic Church, to enable him to compile, with out assistance, the remarkable Laws of Reform. In 1821, Juárez was admitted to the narrow curriculum of a

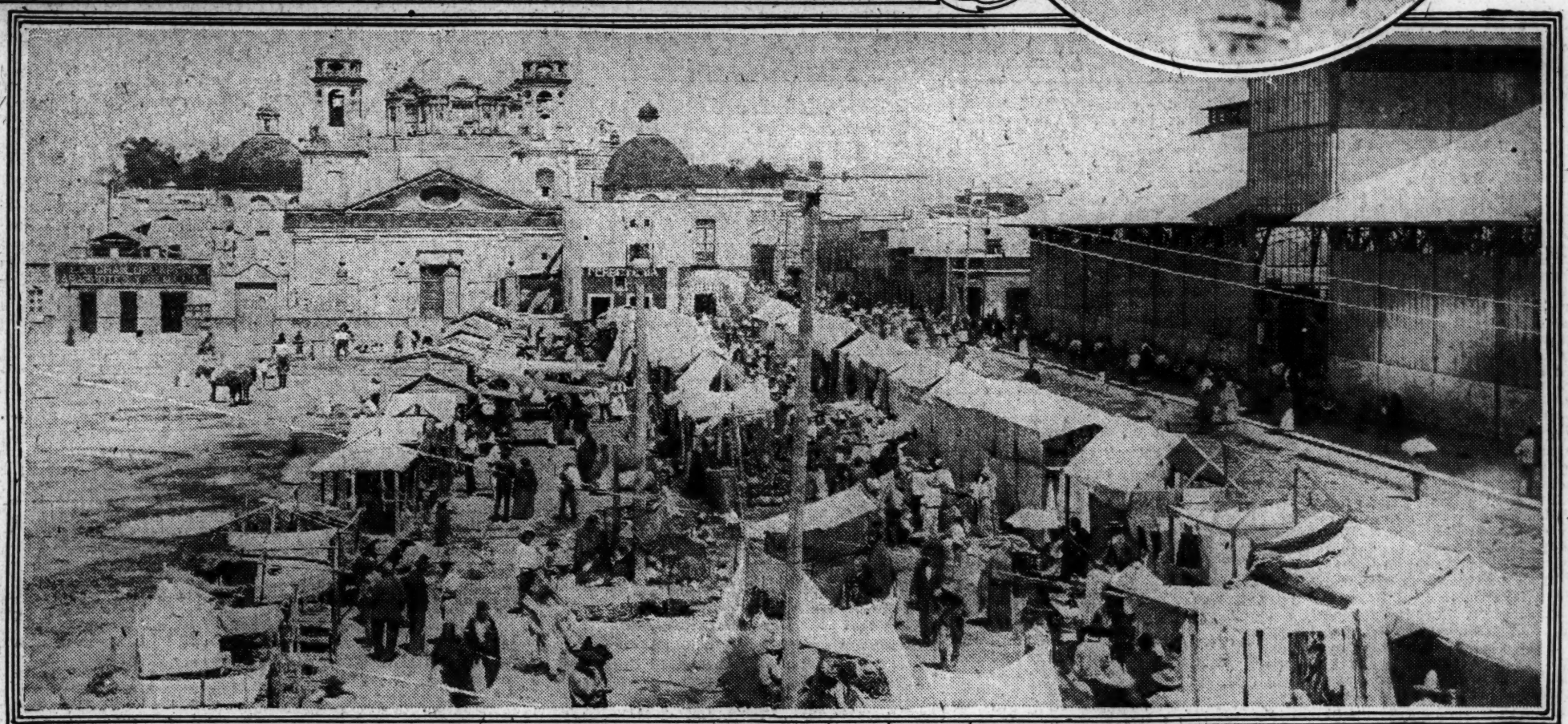
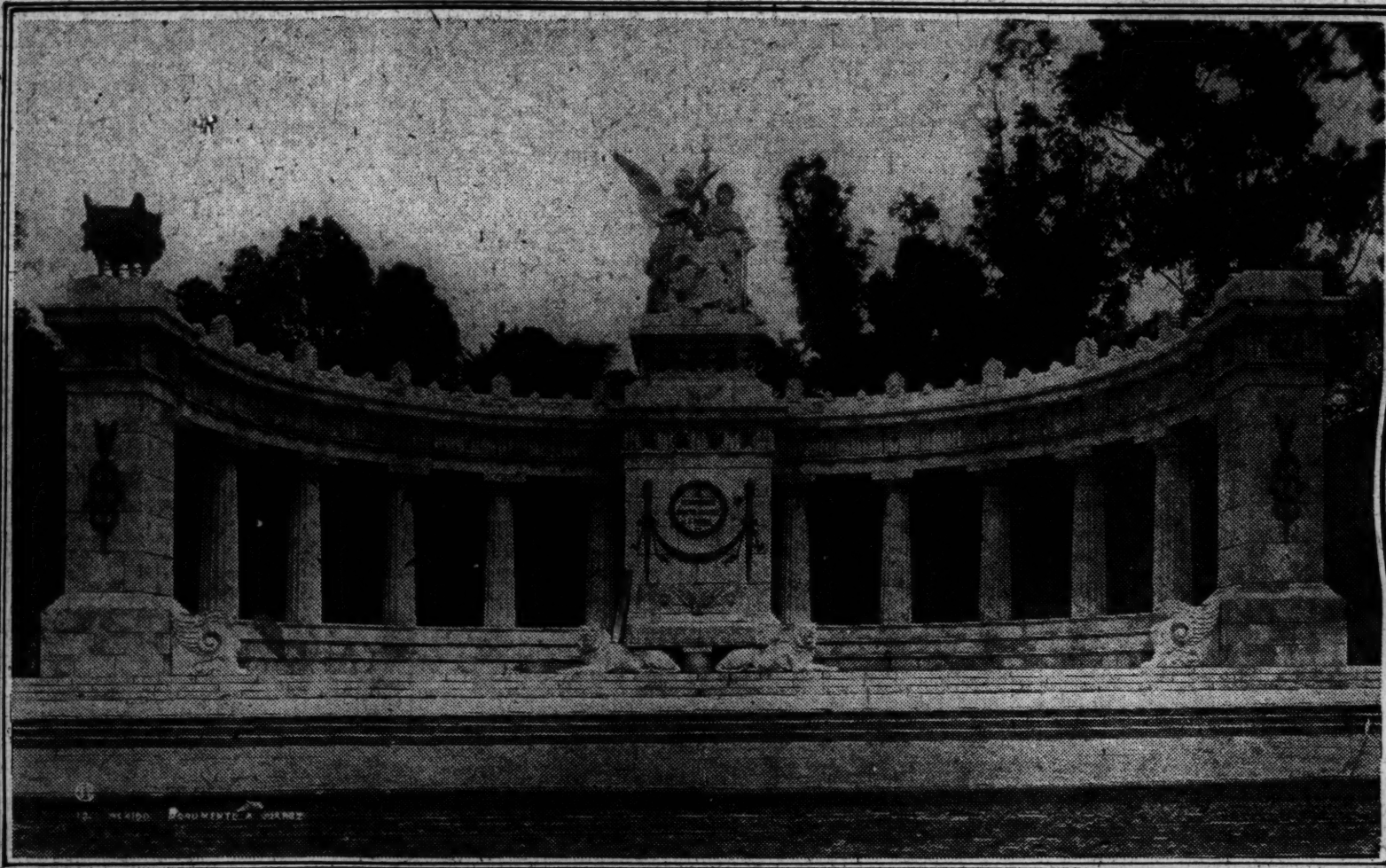
clerical school in Oaxaca, and there studied, as he is reported to have said in after life, "dogmatic Latin, dogmatic law, dogmatic theology, dogmatic philosophy, and dogmatic religion." By 1832, he had passed through the University of Oaxaca—about equivalent to the modern high school in the United States—and was granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Thereafter, he was admitted to the bar in 1834, and held the office of civil and revenue judge of the city of Oaxaca for two years, afterward becoming secretary to the governor of the State.

Honors and Imprisonment

His ideas then became too liberal for the church-controlled state, and he was imprisoned on the charge of "radicalism." About this time he became acquainted with the then young Porfirio Díaz, who became his pupil, even while Juárez was in jail, afterward inheriting the political ideals, and eventually the presidential mantle of the able Zapotecan. In 1846, after he had been released from jail and had served for awhile in a governing body of three men who ruled the State of Oaxaca, Juárez was elected a deputy to the lower house of the national Congress, and, on his return from Mexico City, was "elected" Governor of the State. During this period of lawmaking and law-enforcing, Juárez wrote the first code of criminal laws ever published in Mexico.

In 1853 he ran foul of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the dictator, and was arrested, being placed by turns in the prisons at Jalapa, Puebla, and San Juan de Ulua, the latter the notorious island prison at Vera Cruz. Then, Santa Anna, fearing the influence of the Oaxacan, exiled him, and he went to New Orleans, where he became a fruit peddler in the streets until, through sudden political changes, he was able to return to Mexico in 1855, and again resumed leadership in political affairs. Gathering about him several men of his own political belief, he forced his way into the presidency, and, in 1859, promulgated the greatest work of his life, the Laws of Reform. These went into effect on July 12 of that year and are about the only laws in Mexico which have stood unchanged from that day to this.

After Juárez had passed away in 1872, Congress declared him a benemérito de la patria in grado heroico, and bestowed a pension on his son, after inscribing his name in letters of gold on the wall of the Chamber of Deputies in which he had served. It is doubtful if any man in the history of the world, starting with so lowly an origin, has risen so far as this Zapotec Indian.



Photograph from Underwood & Underwood, New York

Upper Left—Juárez Colonnade and Statue in Mexico City

Upper Right—Benito Juárez Jr., Reviewing the Cadets of the Federal Army in 1910

Center—The Juárez Public Market in Mexico City, Where Anyone May Set Up a Stall Free of Charge

Lower—The Plaza, Juárez, Mexico, the Border City in Honor of Benito Juárez

Mrs. Catt Recalls Meeting Gandhi in South Africa

New York, March 20
Special Correspondence

TO HAVE had an interview 11 years ago in Johannesburg, South Africa, with a dark-skinned Indian agitator and to find that agitator the center of interest in India today is the experience of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Mrs. Catt has given an exclusive interview to The Christian Science Monitor on her impressions of Mahatma Gandhi.

"To begin with I was not greatly interested in meeting the Indian lawyer to whom I had a letter of introduction," she said. "An English woman who had lived in South Africa, and whose name I do not even recall, had given me the letter and urged me to present it to Gandhi."

"Without much enthusiasm I sent the letter to him, and named an hour when I would be in my hotel. To my surprise at the hour mentioned a young Russian Jewess came to see me, informed me that she was Gandhi's secretary, and presented his regrets on the ground that no Indian was permitted to enter a hotel even though he was sent for by a guest."

"This piqued my interest a little and I named another day and hour at the office of a Boer lawyer of Johannesburg. Again Gandhi did not put in an appearance and the young Russian

girl came to announce to me that he was waiting downstairs, as he had been refused admission to the elevator and he considered it demeaning to his dignity to walk up the stairs when Englishmen might ride."

"You may go downstairs and tell Mr. Gandhi that I myself will call upon him in his office. I told her. I found his office filled with clients, Indians from The Rand and other mines who wanted his aid in cases of broken contracts and the collection of wages."

"In an inner room sat Gandhi, thin, very dark, wearing a white turban, and as I wrote in my diary that night, 'not at all prepossessing in appearance.'"

African part of my trip around the world, I find that at the time I set down opposite the name of Gandhi these significant words, 'This is the way to make a revolutionary.'"

Kevorkian Orientalia on Exhibit in New York

NEW YORK, March 11 (Special).—A large and interesting importation of objects of oriental art has been made by H. Kevorkian, a buyer of discriminating taste and wide knowledge. This collection is on view at the Anderson Galleries, New York.

Works of art are carried in a vast maletrom from one country to another. Modern transportation has broken down all barriers of distance and poor countries sell to the richer ones. Everything in art seems to be coming to America in an ever increasing stream. The weaves, tapestries, enameled pottery, silver and gold incrustated bronzes of the East, are all easier to find now in New York than anywhere else on the globe.

Shown at this exhibition is a goodly number of Kashan pottery jars, deeply enameled and skillfully fired so that decorations, colors and designs are most beautifully brought out and indelibly fixed.

Bronze lanterns, vases and ornaments inlaid with silver are also in evidence. One particular set of six bronze ornaments, dated twelfth century, from Persia, depicts men and women standing and figures of lions and horses amicably looking up to them.

and fruit in iridescent colors over the turquoise undercolor.

A particularly beautiful silk rug from India, woven in the seventeenth century, takes one's attention. So bright and perfect are the colors that the rug looks as if it had never been used. The black outline of the design, however, clearly visible on the back of the rug, has almost disappeared through an effect of age but not of wear. On account of the long plush-like pile of this rug, the design seems to be fluffy and indeterminate but a look at the back reveals its integrity and precision. On account of its remarkable state of preservation, the deep wine-red of the rug, combined with the purplish as well as the golden yellow colors, is of extraordinary glowing quality. We have to imagine rugs of this type, laid out in wide halls, in the dim light on white marble floors, forming a glowing contrast to the cool surroundings.

"David Garrick" With Music

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The "David Garrick" which is about to be produced in London as a comedy drama with music is one among many other plays written round the same subject. The number of such, indeed, already submitted to British and American audiences is really remarkable. Nearly all of them, too, have been successful. By far the best known of the series is the 60-year-old version adapted by T. W. Robertson from the French drama, "Sullivan." For eight years it was refused by manager after manager. Then the elder Sotherton happened to read it. Purchasing it for a few pounds, he put it into rehearsal as a "stop-gap"; and an immense success it achieved, first of all for Sotherton himself, and afterwards for Sir Charles Wyndham. "Doctor Davy," another popular "Garrick" play, also owes its origin to a French piece, "Le Docteur Robin." James Albery adapted it. The Robertson version is now in the repertoire of Sir John Martin-Harvey. A new "Garrick" play, written by Louis N. Parker, is to be staged in May in London.

"Dulcy," "Welcome Stranger," and "Main Street" Are Acted in Boston

"Dulcy"

Hollis Street Theater—"Dulcy," a comedy in three acts by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly. First time in Boston. The cast:

William Parker.....Gregory Kelly
Henry.....Harry Lillford
Gordon Smith.....John Westley
Tom Sterrett.....Elliott Nugent
Dulcinea.....Lynn Fontanne
Schuyler Van Dyck.....Gilbert Douglas
C. Roger Forbes.....Wallis Clark
Mrs. Forbes.....Norma Lee
Angela Forbes.....Howard Lindsey
Vincent Leach.....George Allison

Dulcy never could distinguish between a surprise and a shock, according to her brother, William. Certainly Dulcy's husband came in for a good many shocks during that week-end to which he invited the jewelry king, C. Roger Forbes, with the idea of putting through a big merger. Dulcy, with every intention of making the party a success had invited, unknown to her husband, Gordon Smith, a variety of non-congenial guests.

There were several shocks for Gordon in that house party list alone. It contained Vincent Leach, a photographer, who has been paying court to Forbes' daughter, Angela, unknown to her father. When it comes out that Mr. Forbes abhors the movies it can be seen that his week-end did not promise to be a happy one. More than that, he wanted a brisk young business man for a son-in-law. Tom Sterrett, for instance, who had literally wished himself into the house party, much to the added annoyance of the distracted Gordon.

Also present, by invitation of Dulcy, was the visionary Schuyler Van Dyck, reputed to be a capitalist, but whose chief evident talent was that of a writer. Mr. Forbes' second wife, who has ambitions to write for the screen is in the party, very much delighted at the opportunity of meeting a scenarist, as Leach calls himself. Finally consider the butler, Henry, whom the benevolent Dulcy is giving a second chance after he had served a sentence for burglary. Henry, it is evident at once, is much interested in the pearl necklace worn by Angela, the more statement of such a list of diverse personages is enough to give a hint of the hilarious complications that develop at the week-end of the Smiths.

The variety of characters may be said to have been added for good measure of fun, for Dulcy alone is sufficient to provide plots for a dozen farces and comedies. With her extraordinary gift for meddling in her husband's business affairs and for fixing things generally for every friend that comes in sight. How she entangles everybody with her well-meant but scatter-brained plans, and how finally she clears up the whole trouble by a final and supreme blunder makes up the story of the play.

Chiefly of interest is the Dulcy of Miss Fontanne, an admirable comedienne who has hitherto been seen in Boston only in minor parts, her last appearance being with Miss Laurette Taylor in "Happiness" at this same theater. Miss Fontanne makes Dulcy at once exasperating and adorable. She utters the frayed bromides that F. P. A. has so long lampooned in his "column" with every sign that Dulcy believes that she is thinking. One must think a long way back to remember anything cleverer than Miss Fontanne's representation of the way Dulcy has one all-absorbing notion at a time, and usually a notion that has no relation to what she has just been saying. There are many turn-outs in her track of thinking, not to speak of spurts and switch-backs. Dulcy dashes into them all, with the best of intentions, but with the calamitous results of a bull's romp in a china shop. In this case, however, all ends as it should. In the last act, Dulcy, who, as Dulcy would declare, and the pieces are patched together again until they are better than new. There are a few incidents when Dulcy sees the light through her blundering, and Miss Fontanne makes her so genuinely contrite that the audience would have surrendered then if they had not done so already.

The cast is altogether good, and in some instances, given the opportunity by the authors, the players rise toward the high mark set by Miss Fontanne. Gregory Kelly gave uncommon point to many of the scenes by his plaintively caustic way of putting in a pin prior to a speech that exploded the bubbles of fatuousness that were constantly being blown by the advertising engineer, the scenarist, and Dulcy. Howard Lindsey made a subtly comic portrait of the scenarist, one of the finest pieces of acting of the season. Mr. Westley was amusing as the husband, and possibly might be even funnier if a shade less self-conscious in his acting. The others are to be commended with scarcely a reservation.

Altogether a delightful entertainment, based on American life of today, and compounded by a pair of wags who have caught something of the note of American satirical humor that hitherto has largely been monopolized by George Ade.

At the Majestic

The Majestic sets forth this week a well-balanced bill of entertainment and little time, with the exception of intermission, is left the audience for inattention. Miss Alice Lloyd, heading the bill, ably entertained with her repertoire of songs and impersonations of English types. Miss Lloyd is an English comedienne who knows how to please American vaudeville lovers. Miss George O'Rourke proved that she is funny throughout her comedy playlet, "Susie from Sioux City," with her ludicrous procedure of obtaining passage back to her small town home. A novelty act headed by Frederick Santley and his company of "Kooky Girls," featuring singing, dancing, and a specialty of three pianos played as one. Jack Merlin confused the audience with his clever card tricks and caused continual laughter with his humorous monologues. Deserving more than mere mention is Jack Norton and Miss La Beaks at the opening of the performance by their perfected imitation of human dolls. "Three Chums," in "A Few Moments at the Club," sang



Scene in "Welcome Stranger"

"Main Street"

Wilbur Theater—"Main Street," a play in four acts by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, based on the novel by Sinclair Lewis. First time in Boston. The cast:

Dave Dyer.....Bert Melville
Sam Clark.....William T. Clark
Adolph Valborg.....Walter Vonnegut
Viva Sherwin.....Belle Murry
Julia Haydock.....Marion Odette
Cy Bogart.....Cliff Heckling
Rita Simons.....Ruth G. Clark
Erik Valborg.....Julia McMahon
Guy Pollock.....Norval Keedwell
Dr. Will P. Kennicott.....McKay Morris
Carol.....Alma Tell
Mrs. Clark.....Maud Noll
Erna Stowbody.....Elmer Grandis
Harry Haydock.....Boyd Agard
Ella Stowbody.....Marie Pincin
Bea Sorenson.....Hilda Helstrom

Let those who have taken Sinclair Lewis' book seriously, and they are many, refrain from seeing the stage adaptation if they wish ever again to be able to think of "Main Street" as true to life. Almost from the first the play as produced at the Wilbur Theater, last evening, seemed close to being a farce.

Not that the story is not closely followed, for except in very minor details the play parallels the novel. But with most of the remarkable conversations in the book and the clever analyses omitted, the play greatly lacks smoothness, especially in the first part. This is especially true in the scene which follows Carol's unfortunate attempt to entertain and at the same time educate her house guests. Even Alma Tell's beauty does not lessen the exasperation that one continually feels over this would-be reformer. In fact you are far more inclined to shake the Carol of the boards than ever you are the Carol of the printed page—which is saying a good deal.

Even though staged by Stuart Walker it would seem that some explanation with regard to the amazing dimensions which the first act disclosed. The program stated that this was "about a small town," but where, oh where was there ever a main street so narrow that not even one team of horses, to say nothing of two, could not drive down it?

Given all odds, it is not easy to have much affection for this temperamental heroine, and Miss Tell's rendering of the part, together with her tragically intense voice and manner, tend to make one have even less sympathy and add to the feeling that the play borders on farce.

Perhaps much of this was due to the audience, which evidently did not take the play at all seriously. Almost from the first conversation between Dave Dyer and Sam Clark, concerning the warmth of the weather, to the last scene of the frequently interrupted welcoming back of Carol by Dr. Will, the audience laughed uproariously. They even went further than mere laughter, they shrieked with amusement—generally over lines not intended by the actors to be funny.

In contradistinction to the rôle of Carol was that of Dr. Will P. Kennicott, most ably played by McKay Morris. One's sympathy and understanding were his in the play as in the book. Many of the other character parts were more than acceptably done, especially those of Bea Sorenson and Erik Valborg.

J. S. MORGAN WILL GO TO LONDON BANK FIRM

NEW YORK, March 21 (Special).—Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan and partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., intends to go to London, there to enter the firm of Morgan, Grenfel & Co., the British house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Morgan said the object of the change was to enable him to familiarize himself with British banking customs. This follows closely the action taken by his father years ago. Mr. Morgan said he would probably leave here within the next month. He was unable to say how long he would be overseas, but indicated that he would remain in London several years.

"Welcome Stranger"

"Welcome Stranger," a comedy in four acts by Aaron Hoffman. First time here. The cast:

David Frankel.....Ell Dawson
Billie Warner.....John Adair Jr.
Clem Beemis.....David Higgins
Gideon Tyler.....Ben Johnson
Seth Trimble.....Edward L. Snader
Eb Hooker.....Charles I. Schofield
Ischabod Whitson.....Howard Gould
Isidore Solomon.....George Sidney
Grace Whitson.....Vivian Hickerson
Ned Tyler.....Frank Herbert
Mrs. Trimble.....Isadora Martin
Eddie.....Sylvia Field
Eustace.....Frances Loughton
Donagan.....Percival Lennon
Sam.....Julius J. Bennett

With its wholesome comedy of Jewish humor, relying solely on George Sidney in the character of Isidore Solomon, "Welcome Stranger" holds fast to the high road through four acts of burlesque amusement. It is made to be laughed at and distinctly achieves its aim.

Isidore comes to the New England town of Valley Falls to start the budding year in new fields. He is met frigidly by the eminent citizens of the town, for Valley Falls cherishes a prejudice against sons of Israel and sees in each the nucleus of a ghetto. Isidore meets rebuff with whimsical smile and blunts every prejudiced dart with immediate forgiveness.

Hardly is the new year under way than he has won the friendship of Clem Beemis by entering into a partnership to harness the local waterfall and light the valley by bulbs instead of kerosene lamps. Mary comes under his wing and is cared for. Clem is given his opportunity and is happy. Obstacles vanish, one by one, as individuals succumb to Isidore's smiling yet canny integrity. The Beemis Electric Company, "Isidore Solomon, Pres.," progresses from blue print and dollar-a-year franchise to arm and oak desks. The unscrupulous mayor is undone. The way is cleared for celebration of Isidore's arrival at the Grand Hotel, now refurbished and remodeled, with street cars buzzing by outside and evening dress and prosperity within. And Valley Falls capitulates to Isidore's assertion of brotherhood, "same ears, same eyes, same mouth—nose, maybe, a little different."

That Isidore could be more faithfully, amusingly or capably presented than in the way in which Mr. Sidney presents him is difficult to imagine. There is no lapse into caricature of the Jewish individuality. Gentleness of character is never sentimental to an extreme. Isidore's philosophies of Jewish character and of human nature in general Mr. Sidney makes to twinkle, setting them off by adequate and apt smile, gesture or maneuver. His lines are good but all perfectly put.

B. F. Keith's

Vaudeville, or variety, as it was called a few years ago, must have been just as enjoyable to our fathers as it is entertaining to the present generation. At least, such is the impression one gets after seeing the "Stars of Yesterday" in their excellent sketch, "A Breath of Old Times," at B. F. Keith's Theater this week. Barney Fagan sang and danced in a fashion which gave his audience no betrayal of his many years before the public. The original Corinne seemed to have lost none of the attractiveness which made her a popular favorite of the '70s. Lizzy Wilson sang the songs she made famous a generation ago, and Joe Sullivan and Tony Williams proved that their ability to give enjoyment could not be changed by time. Bailey and Cowan, ably supported by charming Estelle Davis, presented a novelty act utilizing lyrics and music of their own composition. Eva Shirley's songs, and Al Roth's dancing, with Oscar Adler's orchestra proved to be a combination which drew abundant applause. Quartets are an old story to vaudeville audiences, but the "Runaway Four" not only presented a good novelty, but sang well. "On a Little Side Street," with McLaughlin and Evans, teamed with the humor and dialect of little old New York. Ben Beyer, had a conventional cycle act with a number of unconventional twists. Riggs and

Witchie in "Dance Idylls" were pleasing, and Mack Ponch, with his violin selections added to the enjoyment. Furman and Nash had a pleasing musical turn.

"On Trial"

St. James Theater—"On Trial," a drama in three acts and an epilogue, by Elmer L. Reisenstein. The cast:

The Defendant.....Walter Gilbert
His Daughter.....Theresa Kilburn
His Wife.....Ann Mason
Her Father.....James Jennings
The Dead Man.....Frank Charlton
His Widow.....Viola Roach
His Secretary.....Benjamin Haddock
A News Agent.....Aubrey Bosworth
A Hotel Proprietor.....Ralph Remley
A Physician.....David Munroe
A Maid.....Lucille Adams
A Waiter.....Arthur Gowing
The Judge.....Frederick Gleason
The Defendant's Counsel.....Mark Kent
The Plaintiff's Counsel.....Harold R. Chase
The Clerk.....Upson Rose
The Court Stenographer.....J. H. Rawlin
The Court Attendant.....Frederick Ames
Thames of Jury.....Arthur Finnegan
Jurymen Sommers.....Frederick Allen

There were no dull moments at the St. James Theater last night, either for actors or audience. Action followed action and clever situations piled upon clever intrigues ceaselessly from prologue to and through epilogue. It was easily the best piece of work done by the company. The cast was admirable, and Miss Mason, the new leading woman, won her place immediately.

There is no reason to believe the patrons of a theater who go from week to week to see and hear the plays offered by a stock company are not discriminating, for they are. They come to know the people on the stage and to know when good work is done. But they are inconstant, and this they will admit. They will plead that they cannot help being when the appeal to their approval is as irresistible as Miss Mason's Mrs. Strickland, the cause of all her husband's troubles. She made it a simple and almost ingenious portrayal of a rather difficult rôle.

The theme of the piece is constructed around the scene of a trial in a criminal court. The settings of realistic and smacked not at all of the grotesque, as such scenes so often do. The whole conduct of the trial, with Mr. Kent as prosecutor and Mr. Chase as attorney for the defense, was a true representation of hundreds of just such dramas in the lives of unfortunate men and women. The effects sought and produced would do credit to any company of players in any playhouse.

Mr. Gilbert was cast in the rôle of a "circumstantial" violator of the law, but it was in the second act of the play, in the scene preceding the unfortunate tragedy, that he did really excellent work as the confiding and then as the doubting and outraged husband. He has seldom done better acting in Boston.

Of all the others, including even Miss Roach and Mr. Charlton, who did well, there is not space to say more than a word. Many a lawyer sitting through the play might well have wished that chance could occasionally conspire to give him as representative a lot of jurors as heard the case "on trial" last night.

TO BUILD RECORD GRAIN ELEVATOR

BALTIMORE, Md., March 21 (Special).—The grain business of the Western Maryland Railway is growing so rapidly that the company has decided to increase the capacity of its Port Covington grain elevator to 5,800,000 bushels. This will make the Port Covington plant the largest in the world. The largest up to the present time has been the Santa Fe Railroad elevator at Kansas City, with 5,200,000 bushels capacity. Port Covington has increased recently to 3,800,000 bushels capacity, but this did not suffice, and a further addition of 2,000,000 bushels now is proposed. Specifications have been prepared for the new additions and bids will be asked for within the next ten days. The new improvements will cost approximately \$525,000, bringing the total investment of the Western Maryland to about \$2,000,000.

GAS PRICE TO BE REDUCED
LEWISTON, Me., March 21.—Announcement is made by the Lewiston Gaslight Company that it has filed with the public utilities commission permission to reduce its rate from 10 to 20 cents per 1000 cubic feet, according to the quantity consumed.

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BANKING CONCERN RECEIVERS NAMED

Liabilities of Burgess, Lang & Co. Placed at Over Million

Liabilities of the investment bankers, Burgess, Lang & Company, for whom W. Rodman Peabody, Hollis R. Bailey and Bartholomew J. Brickley were appointed receivers yesterday in federal court, may reach \$1,500,000, according to counsel for the unsecured creditors. There are also estimates as low as \$1,200,000, with \$829,000 of this secured. The secured creditors are mostly banks, but the value of the security they hold has yet to be determined by the receivers and there is no statement as to assets. There are probably as many as 125 unsecured creditors and no accurate or complete estimate of their claims has yet been made, while secured creditors number about 75, according to Philip J. Sondheim, who appeared for a large number of the unsecured claims.

Judge Morton heard the petition in voluntary bankruptcy filed Saturday by Mr. Sondheim for certain of the unsecured creditors. The firm was represented by its counsel Edward C. Stone and there was counsel present representing other creditors.

There was no opposition to the appointment of receivers after Judge Morton had heard counsel. The claims mentioned included that of the Liberty Trust Company, of \$200,000, and of the Beacon Trust Company, of about \$150,000. The Metropolitan Trust Company is also interested. Among the unsecured creditors are Matthew Brush, one-time former president of the Boston Elevated, whose claim is \$25,000; Frederick W. Stinson, \$50,000, and Hermann Wolf, \$20,000. It is not expected that the receivers, who were asked to qualify in \$10,000 bonds, will be able to collect all claims and make appraisals of assets and liabilities so as to report to the court in less than a month.

The petition filed in involuntary bankruptcy by Mr. Sondheim was on behalf of three of his clients whose combined claims amount to \$7500. Allegations of allowing legal processes to secure preferred claims within four months of the time of filing the petition are made in the document, which also states that return of securities entrusted to the banking firm by the petitioners was demanded and refused.

\$50,000 IS ASKED TO CLEAR FELLS

More than one-half of the work in clearing away the debris left by the winter's ice storm in the Middlesex Fells has been accomplished by the expenditure of the \$50,000 originally authorized by the Legislature for this purpose, said James A. Bailey, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, appearing before the joint legislative committee on Ways and Means yesterday in support of the Governor's recommendation for the appropriation of an additional \$50,000 to provide employment and finish the work.

This second sum, Mr. Bailey said, would be more than sufficient to complete the ground work, and the residue could be used to clear away broken top branches. He explained that 600 men have been given work, and that the commission has followed a policy of reasonable rotation in the provision of employment, cooperating with the American Legion and State Department of Labor and Industries. Revenue will be gained, he said, from the several hundred acres of cord wood gathered up and piled through the Fells. With regard to the employment phase, Mr. Bailey said that the work is costing more through the rotation method to relieve unemployment than it would cost if experts were employed over a longer period of time.

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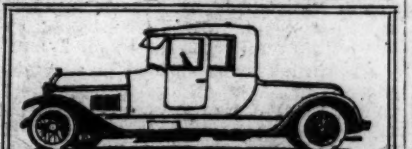
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LESSENS FRICTION, SAYS MR. HOOVER

Pacific Treaty "First Effective Step in Moral Reconstruction"

LOS ANGELES, March 21.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a speech here last night before the Lincoln Club declared that the four-power Pacific treaty eliminated causes of friction among nations.

"The usual bitter controversy has been raised over the ratification of this last attempt of nations to agree upon practical steps toward peace," he said. "These agreements were limited to the narrow field of disarmament in the belief that here was an issue upon which full unity of the American people could be obtained. There is that unity, except among a few who prefer measures of force to measures of good will in our international relations."

Removing Cause of Friction— "It seems to me that the simple question is, 'Do we want disarmament?' If we do want it, then it must be brought about by agreements under which others reduce their arms also. We cannot sacrifice the safety of America by quixotic disarmament ourselves alone."

"Nor is the matter so simple as an agreed limitation, and ratios of capital ships and other weapons. We must eliminate the alliances of other nations, which, in such agreed combinations, would again overtop our protection. Far beyond this, we must secure elimination of the malign influences of friction between ourselves and our neighbors before we can afford to even discuss the reduction of our arms."

"In consequence, the Administration has negotiated a series of agreements which do eliminate the causes of friction with our neighbors, which do place us in position to reduce our naval strength in common with others and to maintain a complete defense of the American people in any event that may come to us, and, above all, we start the train of far forces of good will, which are the foundation of peace."

No Military Alliance— "Why all this contention? None of our opponents has suggested that our agreed ratio of strength does not leave the defense of America impregnable. They object to one thing, that is, the four-power agreement that should friction arise in the Pacific, we will consult together. Article II is the storm center of this contention. It reads very simply:

"If has been assailed as being a military alliance. It is no such thing. But that there could be no basis for this contention, the administration at once agreed that it would accept reservation declaring that it could never be construed as an alliance."

"Those who are in opposition to this treaty are those who believe that arms are the path to peace. The world has tried increasing arms for 50 years and finally killed 10,000,000 men."

"To me, this is the first effective step in the moral reconstruction of the world. It is a real response to a world prayer for substitution of measures of good will for measures of force."

Naval Rivalry Stopped— "Looking at the results solely from our American point of view, we can content ourselves in great accomplishments. The jeopardy of war has been most assuredly driven beyond our generation. Naval rivalry with England has been stopped, with all the implications which must follow from the rivalry."

"The Anglo-Japanese alliance has been abolished. The points of friction between ourselves and Japan have been settled. The major differences between China and Japan have been adjusted. The tide of foreign aggression on the frontiers of China has been turned back. The open door has been made effective."

"The world could not go on in rivalries in implements to kill, rivalries that were based on growing political irritations, without entering upon the job of killing."

"This is the first precise and substantial contribution to history to the problem of disarmament. But it is more, in that it provided an agreed ratio of strength. This ratio has been settled on foundations that protect the sensibilities and interests and enlist the good will of the great powers."

Reduction in Taxes— "There are some very practical results. The agreed limitations will bring an immediate reduction in taxes. Had we continued the programs we had before us we would have spent in 20 years a sum greater than the German reparations."

"There is a practical result in the method of the Washington Conference that should not be overlooked. That is the demonstration that until the world has solved its overwhelming and urgent problems, the only certainty of definite and tangible steps lies in attempting a narrow group of problems by a limited number of nations most directly concerned in these problems."

"This example will enable the continent of Europe to enter upon those steps that will yield a reduction of her land armaments and thus lay the foundations upon which economic reconstruction can be safely laid."

GERMAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE TO RESUME

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Special).—Efforts of Germany to regain their pre-war position in world trade now have been extended to Australia, and the first step toward resumption of trade relations there will be the re-establishment of service by the German-Australian Steamship Company, the United States Commerce Department is informed from Sydney.

The steamships of the German-Australian line were a familiar sight in Sydney Harbor before the war, with their red, white, and black funnels. Many of the German-Australian

steamships were captured during the war and now sail under the British flag.

In conjunction with the North German Lloyd, the German-Australian Company, it is understood, intends to establish a monthly cargo service to Australia by agreement with the H.M.T. Line. At the same time the Germans contemplate resumption of steamship service with South Africa by the North German Lloyd Company.

Call for Wedding Halts Town Meeting

Moderator Stops Business While Clerk Performs Ceremony

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, Mass., March 20.—While the annual town meeting was in progress here today a couple appeared at the town clerk's office and expressed a desire to be united in marriage. As the town clerk, M. H. Marsden, was officiating at the meeting of the citizens a serious obstacle toward compliance with the request seemed to be in the way until the accommodating moderator was notified and immediately declared an adjournment of 15 minutes to allow the town clerk time to officiate at the marriage ceremony. This was said to be the first time in this part of the State that an entire town had been called upon to suspend its annual town meeting pending the uniting of a couple in marriage.

DRAWING EXHIBIT OPENED TO PUBLIC

Architect in Charge Says Display Surpasses That of Last Year

In scope and variety of display the exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club and the Boston Society of Architects opened to the public in the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street this morning, surpasses that of last year, in the opinion of William G. Perry, architect in charge of arrangements.

"We are gradually coming back to a pre-war basis," said Mr. Perry in commenting on the superiority of this year's exhibit over the one given last year. "The war compelled us to discontinue altogether these exhibitions, so, while the exhibit this year is not anything startling, it does give promise of our being able to repeat former successes when works of art and value were assembled as well as current drawings and sketches."

The exhibition this year includes attractive work in fine and heavy line drawings of churches and educational buildings and of town and country houses; and there are designs for landscape gardening and for bridges, towers and memorials. The exhibition also includes a fine showing of pottery, copper, wax, wall decorations and stained glass windows.

A feature of the display is a group of water color drawings of a proposed Harvard Bridge with a war memorial in the center, consisting of a campanile tower, flanked by imposing buildings and statuary groups. There is also another large water-color design for the same bridge showing a central figure a triumphal arch above a series of terraces which begin at the water and are flanked by imposing statuary groups.

The reception committee consisted of William T. Aldrich, Henry Forbes Bigelow, Prof. William Emerson, Prof. Charles W. Kilham, Guy Lowell, J. Harleston Parker, William G. Perry, Henry R. Shepley, Arthur A. Shurtleff, C. Howard Walker. The list of patronesses included 100 prominent women.

GLENN E. PLUMB AT MALDEN—Glenn E. Plumb, originator of the so-called "Plumb Plan" for the nationalization of the railroads, will speak at the Malden Forum on Sunday afternoon, March 26. On the following day at 8 p. m. Mr. Plumb will address members of the Boston City Club, his subject being "Democratic Control and Operation of Railroads."

COLLEGE ELECTS DELEGATES TO Y. W. C. A. CONVENTION



Misses Mary P. Bruyn and Iva R. Hummer

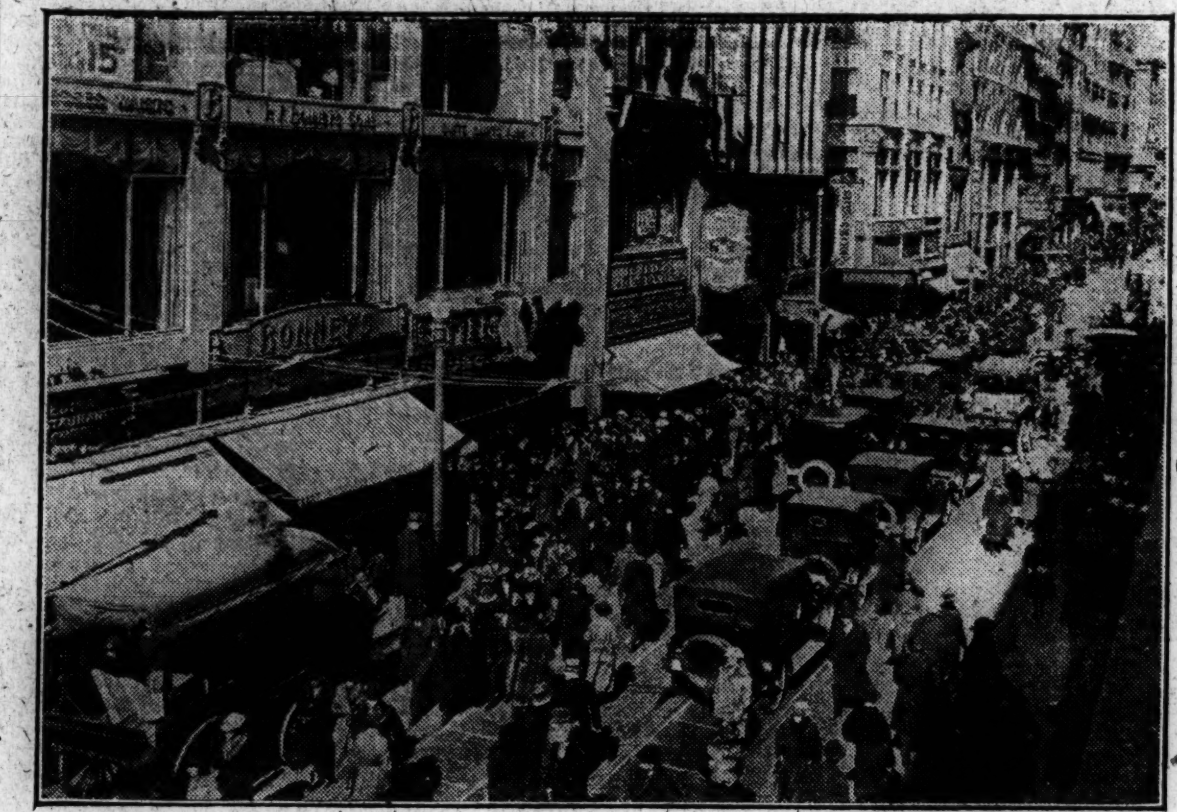
Who will represent Mt. Holyoke at national meeting of Y. W. C. A. at Hot Springs, Ark.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 20 (Special Correspondence).—Miss Eva Hummer 1922, of Shaking Spring, Pa., and Miss Mary P. Bruyn, 1924, of Springfield, have been elected to represent Mount Holyoke College at the seventh annual convention of the Young Women's Christian Association to be held in Hot Springs, Ark., April 20 to 27. Miss Hummer, who is president of the association at Mount Holyoke now, has been interested in Y. W. C. A. work all through college. Miss Bruyn is secretary of the association and was recently elected to serve as vice-president for the coming year.

MR. HOPPE PRAISES NEW BLOCK SYSTEM

States It Expedites Business, Relieves Much Congestion and Aids Pedestrians

"Expedite Business" is the slogan under which the traffic division of the Boston Police Department is functioning today. The block system on Washington Street, between Boyl-



Autos All Going One Way Under New Traffic Plan That Relieves Washington Street Congestion

ston Street and Adams Square, was introduced three weeks ago as a step toward decreasing congestion. Unlike most of the new traffic rules the block system recognizes the pedestrian problem. As the new system progresses pedestrians and motor vehicle operators are "catching on" to the importance of giving close attention to the signals of traffic policemen.

Step number two in the "expedite business" program came yesterday when Court Street from Washington Street to Cornhill became a one-way thoroughfare, to relieve congestion on Washington Street at the old State House. In the future vehicular traffic will only travel west on Court Street, and traffic officials are now working out plans for more systematic operation of traffic into and through Scollay Square. Changes may be made necessary through the diverting of more Washington Street traffic into Court Street.

Capt. Bernard J. Hoppe in charge of the Traffic Division favors more one-way streets in Boston, believing that they offer the simplest solution of the traffic situation, the scheme to be worked out in such a way that vehicular traffic can circle the city through one-way streets.

The new Washington Street method not only has many advantages over the old method, but operates with a maximum of efficiency in times of extreme congestion. Results thus far also lend strength to the contention of traffic officials that the semi-continuous line of fast moving vehicular traffic in congested thoroughfares tends for greater safety to both motorists and pedestrians.

Savings in gasoline, oil, as well as wear and tear on motor vehicles, made possible through uninterrupted movement of cars over longer stretches of road at high speed, will, in the opinion of Captain Hoppe, total many thousands of dollars annually, to the advantage of the motorists.

"Pedestrians have more opportunity

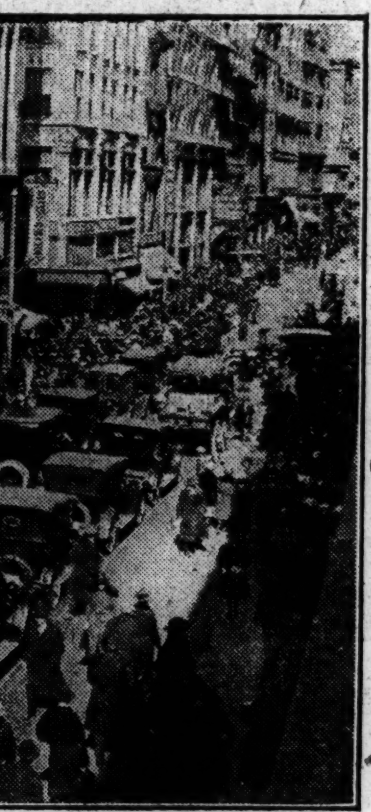
than ever to cross the streets," said Captain Hoppe in describing the working of the new traffic regulation to a Christian Science Monitor reporter, "but," he continued, "where traffic moves so rapidly, they must wait their turn. It is noticeable that there are fewer pedestrians hovering around the traffic policeman in the middle of the thoroughfare, waiting a chance to hop into the path of some automobile."

The next improvement may be worked out in a conference of police officials and heads of the Department of Public Works, to be held soon, when a signal system will be discussed. At the same session action is contemplated toward the adoption of emergency measures, by which traffic can

TWO BATTALIONS IN FROM GERMANY

More Than 1000 Men Given Rousing Welcome as They Arrive in Portland

PORTLAND, Me., March 21.—"Welcome Home" was extended here today to two battalions of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry returning on the transport Cantigny, from Germany,



By staff photographer

where they had served at the Coblentz bridgehead for two years. They are among the last American forces to leave the Rhineland.

The troops, under command of Col. Harry E. Knight, comprising 46 officers and 976 enlisted men, were taken in steamers of the Quartermaster's Department to Forts Preble, McKinley and Levetz, where they will be stationed.

Greetings in behalf of the State, city, American Legion and the various civic and patriotic organizations were extended the doughboys.

Special attention was given to 37 women and children dependents of officers and the families of enlisted men numbering 39 women and children.

"It's good to be home again," said Colonel Knight, "but I believe about 90 per cent of the officers and men and their wives would have been eminently satisfied to remain in Germany indefinitely."

"Socially, professionally and morally, the conditions by which we were surrounded were ideal, and the regiment I consider in perfect condition in every way. We were treated admirably by the German people and I have never witnessed, nor do I expect to as long as I live, such a heartfelt demonstration as was accorded us when we left Andernach for home."

NEW 'TECH' LAMP BIG INNOVATION

An electric lamp containing no filament or carbon electrode to burn out, but giving promise of lasting indefinitely has been constructed at the laboratories of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Experiments now being made with it may result in making the lamp commercially useful. Its light is now merely a soft orange ring. If this can be changed to a high intensity, agreeable illumination, economically produced, the lamp may become widely substituted for filament lamps.

The new lamp consists of a hollow glass ring, containing neon gas, inclosing an iron core through which a high frequency alternating current is sent. By the induced current the gas-filled tube is made to glow. Neon gas is an element found in the atmosphere, of which it constitutes a very small part; it was discovered in 1908 by fractionation of liquid air.

In all filament lamps the filament at some time burns out; in arc lamps the carbon electrodes must frequently be renewed. Several vapor lamps are in use in which vapor in a glass tube becomes incandescent through the action of an electric current passing through the vapor, but none of them has to any great extent displaced the filament lamps.

RATES TO IRELAND FROM BOSTON WILL BE REDUCED SOON

Ocean and passenger rates between Boston and Ireland are to be reduced about one-half by the newly organized Irish-American Line, which will maintain an independent passenger and freight service, without regard to the Atlantic conference, which embraces all other steamship companies now operating to this port, it was announced today. An office has been opened at 53 State Street, room 1004, in charge of F. F. Cutting, general agent.

The first sailing will be the steamship Lloyd about April 25, for Limerick and Sligo, Ireland. This vessel will also embark passengers and load cargo at Philadelphia. The steamship New York will also be operated in this service, making its first trip from New York City about April 18 for Dublin. First-class passenger rates on the new service will be \$200 for the round trip, and the intermediate rate will be \$150 for round trip, according to present arrangements. Other serv-

ices charge \$236 and up, each way, between Boston and Queenstown, Ire., for a first-class passage, and \$120 to \$125, each way, for a second class. The new line is expected to aid in opening a market in Ireland for American products, and large shippers have promised their support. Officers of the new line include: J. F. Costello of New York City, president; M. W. Dillon, New York City, treasurer; P. Baumer of New York City, vice-president.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD MAY CONTAIN WOMAN

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Special).—Mrs. Helena Hill Weed has received the endorsement of the two senators and all the members of the House of Representatives from Connecticut for appointment as Civil Service Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire to the office of first assistant master-general.

Mrs. Weed is a daughter of Ebenezer Hill, formerly Representative for the Fourth Connecticut District. She was one of the active campaigners for suffrage, working with the National Woman's Party and speaking in all parts of the United States. In 1916 she spoke in the western enfranchised states for the National Republican Committee. She has taken several law courses and a special course in journalism.

Mrs. Weed has contended that women should be available for other than the most poorly paid positions in the government when they are fitted to fill them. In 1920 she prepared an amendment to the Civil Service Act, which was introduced in both houses of Congress, designed to open positions for women in the classified service upon the same requisites and conditions and with the same compensations as are prescribed for men.

ROXBURY ASKS NEW PARK—An effort to have new park space laid out in the vicinity of Moreland and Winthrop streets, in the center of Roxbury, has been launched by the Roxbury subcommittee of the Committee on Americanization at the Chamber of Commerce. Petitions are already in circulation for presentation to the Mayor and City Council. No recreational facilities are asked in the petitions, only the provision of a suitable "breathing place" for mothers and young children.

BROOKLYN LEADS BOSTON "Y"—Brooklyn has a slight lead over the Boston "Y" in the competitive membership campaign, the number of new members recorded by the former association being 501 for the Boston "Y" 497. Members of the five "fishing crews" are already in circulation, planning a rally March 29, when there will be a demonstration of "selling" membership.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS
Lucett
317 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

LEGATION OBSERVES PERSIAN NEW YEAR

WASHINGTON, March 21.—No-Rouz, the Persian New Year, was celebrated today at the Persian legation here with all the ceremony which makes it a national festival in the land of the shahs. Mirza Hussein Khan Alai, Minister from Persia, entertained a distinguished company including Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, at luncheon and at a reception which followed, presented each guest with the age-old symbolic gift of "rice, wheat, and gold."

Persians claim to have inherited the celebration of the vernal equinox as their "New Day," and the attending ceremonies, from Zoroastrian times.

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ARGUE FOR RIGHT TO SUE DIRECTORS

Cosmopolitan Trust Company Counsel Seek to Establish Their Responsibility

Arguments supporting the contention of the closed Cosmopolitan Trust Company that it has a right to bring a suit in equity against Max Mitchell, formerly its president, and 13 other members of the one-time board of directors for \$5,000,000, alleged to have lost by ill-advised loans and investments and in other ways, of all of which the bill avers they should have had knowledge, were made before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court today by counsel representing the State Bank Commissioner and the bank, which is now in his hands.

The bank was represented by Frank N. Nay, who had associated with him the receiver of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, Henry O. Cushman, and William A. Kneeland and Guy L. Vaughan.

State Called Anarchistic
The defendants had their innings yesterday.

Assertions that the statute under which the Bank Commissioner took over the company is anarchistic and unconstitutional were made by J. Mott Halliwell, counsel for Mr. Mitchell, in his argument yesterday when the hearing on points of law was opened.

Mr. Halliwell in arguing on a demurrer said that the bank commissioner is solely a creature of the statute and has only the power which it gives him. The contention of the defense, he said, is that the statute under which he acted is unconstitutional.

Other counsel for the defendants are for Simon Vorenberg, William G. Thompson, Arthur N. Beale and George E. Meers; William T. Snow for Patrick B. Magrane; Boyd B. Jones and James W. Sullivan; for Edward C. Donnelly, John A. Sullivan and John M. Maloney.

"It is now well settled," says the plaintiff in the brief filed with the court, "that the directors of a Massachusetts corporation and indeed of corporations everywhere with perhaps some rare exceptions—serve in a fiduciary capacity. In a few states there are statutes bearing on the subject, but in the majority of the states this law is derived from adjudicated cases. Most of these cases have been decided within the last 50 years. Corporations and limited liability companies, while known to the law for a much longer period, were of less importance in the life and business of the United States and Great Britain prior to 1850 or 1860 than they are today. And problems of corporation law not covered by statutes have in the last 50 or 60 years been coming before the courts for decision in ever-increasing numbers."

No Other Remedy Seen
The brief further claims that if the plaintiff may not sue in equity joining as defendants, those who were directors, it has no practical remedy, as to bring suits at law against 13 individual defendants with the vast mass of figures and data would be high and impossible. It would be impossible for a jury to follow the evidence.

"If the demurrers are sustained on grounds capable of amendment the plaintiff will, of course, ask leave to file such amendments. But if the court shall sustain the demurrers on substantive grounds, going to the roots of the case, and shall say flatly that the defendants are under no liability on matters complained of, a worse blow to the safe and proper management of banking institutions in Massachusetts can hardly be delivered."

"The whole tendency of the present time, outside of the courts as well as in the courts, is to hold directors of corporations, with a reasonable degree of strictness, to the performance of their duties. Plaintiff asks no more."

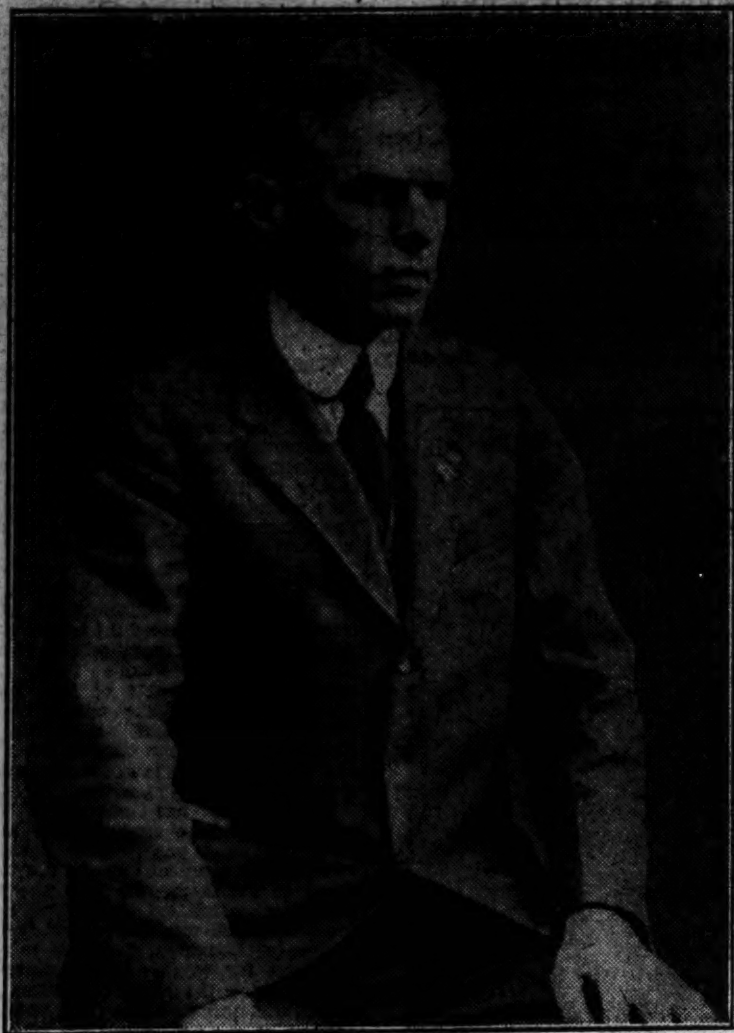
AMHERST TO MEET VASSAR IN DEBATE

Settlement of Industrial Disputes Theme of Contest

How industrial disputes should be settled will be debated by Amherst College and Vassar College students when they meet at Amherst, April 15, in the first debate ever held between these colleges. Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard Law School, at the request of the prospective debaters, has formulated the following question for the debate: "Resolved: That the prohibition by law of strikes and lock-outs and the compulsory submission of industrial disputes for settlement by any state or federal tribunal are against the public interest unless and until public opinion as embodied in law accepts the principles and policies promulgated by the government on April 8, 1918, for the government of the War Labor Board."

Amherst debaters have never before met opponents from a woman's college. Vassar students have won a number of victories over men, the first having been over Colgate representatives, followed by a win from Lafayette. Vassar holds a debated with Wesleyan, Mt. Holyoke, Smith and Harvard colleges, and will also meet Brown this year, at Poughkeepsie. Amherst has won a victory this season in debate with Williams, and has been defeated by Wesleyan at Middletown. In a contest with Yale the Amherst debaters won one and lost one debate, and Amherst has a victory recorded over Springfield College.

Harvard students expect to hold debates by radio-phones next year with many of the universities of the country, even those so far away as the University of California and Leland Stanford. An invitation for such a debate this year was sent to Harvard by Ashland College, Ashland, O., and refused because of engagements for the year and the fact that Harvard did not have the necessary equipment.



Norman W. Storer

Vice-President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers

ELECTRICITY TO REPLACE STEAM

Expert Says Flexible Motive Power Greatest Railroad Need

"The greatest essential to success in railroad is a flexible motive power and this is particularly necessary with the increased population and the greater requirements of the communities. Electricity will give this flexibility because the amount of power required for any train can be supplied economically whether it be a small car, like our street car, or a locomotive handling thousands of tons," Norman W. Storer, general manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., and vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, made this remark this morning in an address before the members of the senior class of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Tufts College Engineering School. Mr. Storer who has been connected with the Westinghouse Company for the past 30 years also lectured before the members of the Engineers Club last evening on the electrification of railroads.

In giving a brief history of the electrification of the railroads in this country and in sketching for the Tufts College students the part that electricity will play in the future of the railroads, Mr. Storer said that the tendency of the steam railroad today is toward the adoption of larger locomotives because they offered the most economical unit for the railroads. However, he added, under electrical railroads this might be different since it is so easy to subdivide the locomotive unit and, at the same time, possible to operate them on the multiple unit system, controlling a number of locomotives from one point in the train, like our multiple unit subway systems.

"There is no limit to the amount of power which can be controlled in a train with electric locomotion except the limitations imposed by the draw-bar and the tracks. An electrified railroad should preferably take its power from a large central power system, such as for instance, as the super-power system which has been advocated for the Boston to Washington territory by William S. Murray," said Mr. Storer. (Mr. Murray is a consulting engineer in New York City and had charge of the electrification of the New York division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from 1905 to 1914.)

"Having the power supply available," he continued, "such stations are utilized along the railroad to transform the power to the form of current which is required for the locomotives. Then a distributing system consisting of either the third rail or the overhead control system is required. Locomotives thus far built have been either of variable speed like our street cars or constant speed, the latter being operated by induction motors taking power from single-phase alternate current trolleys. Such locomotives are used on the Norfolk & Western Railroad with great success. The three-phase current necessary is supplied through a phase converter on the locomotive. Speed control is by means of a liquid rheostat. In conclusion he said "the most difficult features of the locomotive today are mechanical, especially the connection between the motor and the drive wheels." The typical systems of transferring the power developed by the motors to the wheels were explained in illustrating the mechanical features involved. After the talk Mr. Storer discussed briefly the results obtained in several instances in the United States where electric locomotives have replaced steam locomotives on several of the railroads where severe grades are encountered.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless both true signatures of the writers.

The Pennells in Rebuttal

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Every word that Whistler ever uttered comes true with time. He said once, "If anything nasty is said about me, in England, it gets to America magnified ten times," and this, Mr. Editor, is exactly what has happened in your editorial on "The Whistler Journal." We are amused to find that the writer of that editorial follows the British papers so closely, but we are disgusted to find that he takes from them, to humbug your readers, just the sentences or parts of sentences which he thinks will tell against us. From his method, we should write him down a relic of the mid-Victorian era, for it was by such British criticism that the art of the Victorian era existed till Whistler scalped and killed it, and we thought he had killed the critics too. Evidently, however, yours escaped to become the last leaf upon the tree. But, like other Britains of his type, he is ignorant of the fact that we, too, see the British papers—our publishers look after that.

Even in The New York Journal which we have seen a few times, and The New York Nation which we cannot stand any longer, we have never read such a farrago of nonsense and tissue of misrepresentation as you have been humbugged into printing. The whole affair arose from the fact that we "chivvied" another mid-Victorian fellow, Mr. D. S. MacColl, and he has already filled two columns of The Morning Post, one to say he has not read the book and does not want to, the other to say that he did not write the Life of Whistler, and that is all he has said worth saying in his two long columns. Also, a person who now calls himself Paul Konody—we would like to know what he was called when he came from—took a column to say that he never said Whistler was a pupil of Greaves, and he said it so badly that even a British critic has rounded on him and backed us up, though this your man omits to mention. And Miss Philip contradicted something London Times, and not we, said, and there were a lot more whom your editorial writer quotes, all of equal importance to him! As for us, we have not lost our tempers, but, as Whistler sometimes quoted,

We grasp with surprise
Angry our eyes
At the monstrous
mare's nest your editorial antiquity has
fallen into. And we would remind
him of the American poem:
My neighbor thought to injure me
By cutting down his apple tree.
He did not injure me at all.
For we had apple all the fall.
We do not suppose that he, or any

other, will understand, but we still live happily, more so now he tells us that the Journal is selling "almost as well as a tolerably popular novel!" How nice of him to anticipate what we hope will be as satisfactory a statement from our publishers.

But for your sake and that of your readers, do not let your man humbug you again. And, besides, all his "facts" have long ago been cabled and written to America—they even have reached Boston and been printed in other papers of your town.

(Signed) JOSEPH PENNELL
(Signed) ELIZABETH ROBINS
PENNELL, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 11, 1922.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 11, 1922.

Brookline's yearly town meeting will be held this evening. By the representative system in use in this town only representatives, duly elected from precincts, may vote in the meeting, though it is open to all citizens of the town. There are nine precincts, each having 37 representatives, so that the total number of "town meeting members" is 333.

Two vacancies of town meeting members in precinct seven were filled last night by the election of John K. Allen of Salisbury Road and Howard Gray of 2 Mason Terrace. The fact that Judge Daniel A. Rollins was elected moderator for the town meeting of tonight makes him a member at large, and the recent resignation of Walter A. Hopkins left a second place vacant.

With the expiration yesterday of the time for filing nomination papers for the special election of a Brookline selectman to be held March 30, it became certain that there would be no other candidates besides Philip S. Parker and Burton W. Neal, who were tied at the recent regular election for selectmen. No papers were filed for any candidate for the special election, and neither Mr. Parker nor Mr. Neal is required by law to file them.

BROOKLINE TO HOLD TOWN MEETING TODAY

Reconsideration of the report of Edmund D. Codman for a resolution opposing any modification of the federal decree separating the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from control of the Boston & Maine. He pointed to the shrinkage in the stock value of the latter line. He declared that the influence of the New Haven is hostile to the Boston & Maine, to the development of the port of Boston, and has been strong enough to make their James H. Hustis a receiver for the northern system.

Reconsideration of the report of the adverse report on his petition for the Legislature to ask the Governor to require the trustees of the Boston Elevated system to reduce the amount charged off to depreciation. He quoted figures to show that the depreciation charges of the Elevated have increased exorbitantly.

STREET RAILWAY CUTS ANNOUNCED

The public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway have announced fare reductions and zone extensions, effective April 2, in the Lynn, Salem, Lawrence and Brockton district which it is declared will result in savings in excess of \$200,000 a year to the patrons of the road.

The fares in each district, the trustees explain, are controlled exclusively by the district's own receipts and expenses. The territories named have been making the best financial showing during the past few months and in accordance with the service-at-cost plan, are entitled to lower fares.

In the Lynn district, tickets will be sold at the rate of 19 rides for \$1, or 54 cents a ride; Lawrence 17 rides for 95 cents; Salem 17 rides for \$1. A 12-ride \$1 ticket will be issued for the car riders in Methuen and other outlying towns in the Lawrence district where the only fare is now 10 cents cash. In Brockton a 14-ride zone ticket to surrounding towns is increased to 15 rides for \$1, and the city zone ticket remains good for 17 rides at the \$1 rate.

MASONRY MECHANICS CONFERENCE

BANGOR, Me., March 21.—At the annual convention here yesterday of the Maine Conference of Masonry Mechanics Officers were elected as follows: President, John H. Grandy; Secretary, Fred F. Maddox; Treasurer, Thomas J. Mahoney; Portland, Secretary-Treasurer Mahoney. The whole affair arose from the fact that the Maine State Federation of Labor in Lewiston, June 6, 1923. The resolutions favor the 48-hour week for women and children and urge the passage of the adjusted compensation bill. The convention next year will be held in Waterville.

PUPILS TO GOVERN SELVES
NEW YORK, March 20 (Special).—Public School No. 1, in West 47th Street, has inaugurated at public exercises at which August Belmont and others spoke a system of self-government modeled on that of New York.

LEGISLATURE DROPS RAILWAY PETITIONS

Effort to Reconsider Receivership of Boston & Maine Fails in the House

Attempts to gain reconsideration in the House yesterday for two petitions intimately affecting the public interest in transportation matters failed, but both measures showed a greater strength of support than when the adverse reports of the committees which considered them were received and accepted.

Representative Frost of Somerville moved reconsideration of the report of leave to withdraw on the petition of Edmund D. Codman for a resolution opposing any modification of the federal decree separating the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from control of the Boston & Maine. He pointed to the shrinkage in the stock value of the latter line. He declared that the influence of the New Haven is hostile to the Boston & Maine, to the development of the port of Boston, and has been strong enough to make their James H. Hustis a receiver for the northern system.

Mr. Peppin of Salem reiterated what he said last Friday, when he declared the attack of the petitioner on the committee when the measure was heard was "scurrilous," and that no man could help resent it. Mr. Hearn of Boston urged reconsideration, asserting that the control of the New Haven deprives New England of a railroad, and that the petition merely wishes to reiterate the position of the Commonwealth.

Repeating the claim of the New Haven that their stock interest in the Boston & Maine has dropped below the control mark, Mr. Peppin said that the court should be left alone. Mr. Hearn rejoined that it is the duty of the State to acquit the court of its attitude. The House gave a voice vote against reconsideration.

Mr. Hennessey of Boston moved to reconsider the acceptance on Friday of the adverse report on his petition for the Legislature to ask the Governor to require the trustees of the Boston Elevated system to reduce the amount charged off to depreciation. He quoted figures to show that the depreciation charges of the Elevated have increased exorbitantly.

PLAN REGULATION OF TRUCK TRAFFIC

Initial Step Taken for Uniform Motor Transportation Laws

Reciprocal license privileges and restrictions for motor trucks engaged in interstate traffic will be considered at a conference of the heads of motor vehicle departments of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut at the State House, Boston, Thursday, March 23, at 1 p. m. The meeting is called by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts. Rhode Island will be represented by George R. Wellington, chief of the state motor vehicle department, while from Connecticut Robbins Stockell, commissioner of motor vehicles, is expected to attend.

The points to be covered at this meeting are how often and for what periods a truck from one state may operate in one of the others without paying license fees and complying with other licensing restrictions in the latter jurisdiction. This meeting is considered a preliminary step in the direction of securing greater uniformity of laws and regulations relating to motor truck transport, recently outlined by motor vehicle heads of northeastern states.

A still larger conference will be held at Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday, April 20 to be attended by delegates from all the north Atlantic states except Delaware, which has not yet arranged to attend.

This subject, furthermore, will receive consideration at the Massachusetts conference on safety to be held in Boston, April 4 and 5, under the auspices of the Departments of Public Safety, Labor, and Industry. Accidents on the highway, fire prevention, and accidents in industry are the topics to be acted upon.

Violin, made and donated by P. Balzerson of Boston, was awarded a North End Italian boy at the Conservatory of Music yesterday afternoon. Baldassarre Forlazzo, 15 years old, of 224 Hanover street, was unanimously chosen winner of a violin competition in which there were five other contestants. The judges were Richard Burgin, Georges Fournal and Julius Theodorowicz of the Symphony Orchestra. Manuel Zung, another Boston boy, was given honorable mention.

Young Mr. Forlazzo played the Corelli Sonata in D major, which was required of all the contestants, and then, as his personal selection, the first movement of De Beriot's Concerto No. 3 in D minor. He entered the Conservatory two years ago last summer as the pupil of Roland Reasoner, and during the present session has been studying with Harrison Keller.

The Committee on Public Health gave leave to withdraw on the petition for amendment of the law to remove the compulsory provisions of the statute for physical examinations for children in the public schools.

In the Senate, Gardner W. Pearson offered an amendment to the report of reference to the next annual session of the recommendation for discontinuance of the decennial census. He would have the census abolished, and the General Court given power to direct taking a census. This was opposed by William J. Napheon, who introduced evidence as to the public value of the census. The amendment was defeated and the report accepted.

On the motion of Silas D. Reed, the question of adopting a resolution urging Congress immediately to enact

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WILDCAT SCHEMES BEING INVESTIGATED

Result of Inquiry by Trade Commission May Be Basis for Federal Law

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Special)—An investigation into the activities of stock swindling companies has been under way for several months under the direction of the Federal Trade Commission, it became known today. This, say officials of the commission, has shown up in graphic form the need for more extensive judicial action against such bogus concerns. It is possible that the result of the investigation, when completed, will be used as a basis for federal legislation, such as a federal "blue sky" law, which, it is understood, would have the support of the members of the commission.

The past winter has been "good picking" for swindling companies, it is shown, and has brought the situation to a crisis. In discussing the work of the commission, Huston-Thompson, chairman of the commission, outlined today to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor the chief obstacles in the way of putting such concerns out of business.

"The absence of any cooperation between the 45 states having 'blue sky' laws, and also the absence of any central agency which would have the power to follow these wild-cat promoters from one state to another," he said, "means that, by the time we have received a complaint, investigated it and lodged an order to cease and desist from operations against one of these companies, its officers have disposed of all their stock and moved on to another state, where we cannot reach them. Then the whole procedure has to be repeated."

Unsettled Legal Status
"Another thing that has hampered us in the drive against these concerns is the unsettled legal status of the securities offered for sale. It is generally accepted that the transfer of these stocks from one state to another constitutes interstate commerce, but whether the stocks can be said to constitute a commodity has not been definitely decided by the courts."

The only efficient remedy, according to Mr. Thompson, and other officials of the commission, is one which has been provided in several bills, none of which, however, ever got beyond the shelves of congressional committee rooms—namely to attack the fake promoters before they begin operations, instead of after. This, it is pointed out, could be done by requiring all companies offering stocks for sale to file with a central government agency or official a full statement giving the names of the promoters, the location of offices, the amount and plan of capitalization, purposes to which the proceeds of stock sales will be devoted, description of property, assets and liabilities and amount of profits or bonuses to be received by promoters.

The publicity thus achieved would, it is held, be sufficient to protect the investing public. A bill introduced during the last session of Congress by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, contained substantially these provisions, but was never reported out of committee.

Necessity for Legislation
The necessity for legislation which would cover the activities of not only "blue sky" concerns, but of the New York Stock Exchange is also advocated by certain members of the commission, who hold that the sale of watered stock by members of the exchange constitutes just as flagrant an offense against the public as the sale of \$1 shares of oil stock by a company which has no intention of ever sinking a well.

"The commission's present jurisdiction will not reach the situation," declared Mr. Thompson. "Legislation is necessary to supplement it for the reason that, while we can function rapidly, if we are going to function carefully, the 'get-rich-quick' Wallingford is too fast for us. We have found that and there must be some intervening step by which we can catch the man who is trying to promote stock of the fraudulent kind at the inception of his act."

It is also necessary, said Mr. Thompson, to get at the man who, not intending to defraud, still overstates the value of his securities. "No individual," he declared, "should have the power to make exceptions in the case of sales on stock exchanges, or shares offered by bankers, brokers and dealers to their customers. There is no reason why a person purchasing from a banker or a broker should not have the protection of any legislation which might be passed requiring the filing of complete information which would guide investors."

New Hampshire Firms

Investigated by State

CONCORD, N. H., March 21 (Special Correspondence)—The state insurance commissioner, John J. Donahue, under whose supervision the New Hampshire Blue Sky Law is administered, has concluded an informal investigation of so-called ticker houses operating in this State from the view of seeing what evidence, if any, there is of violation of the state's anti-bucket shop law. The commissioner has received complaints from investors that some of the houses catering to investors on the partial payment plan of selling securities are in reality bucketing certain orders placed with them.

Within the last few months the commissioner has found it advisable to bar from New Hampshire practically all applicants for permission to float oil stocks and oil bonds. He has also barred out of the State all cases which upon investigation indicated that the promoters of securities were misrepresenting the nature of their offerings.

Investors in the so-called Ponzi securities, which were barred from New Hampshire at the time but were nevertheless dealt in by many New Hampshire people, involving losses of

over \$300,000, have been informed by Judge Arthur S. Healy that suits growing out of the Ponzi affair will be carried to the Supreme Court, regardless of the recent decision in Massachusetts.

NAVY LEAGUE HAS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Advocates Development of Radio and Aviation Activities

Since the development of air control, establishment of new aviation fields, perfecting of radio machinery and improvement of naval bases is necessary to the new era of naval expansion, there is need of a new constructive policy for the purpose of American defense, according to Lincoln Cummings, of Brookline, one of the founders, and now honorary vice-president of the Navy League of the United States, which with a membership of more than 20,000 is endeavoring to arouse public sentiment to

Calendar Says Spring Is Here Children and Shops Acquiesce

Weather May Doubt Fact, but Tops and Seed Catalogs Are Good Evidence of Arrival

Today, declares the calendar, is the first day of spring. Capriciously flitting from November to May, the weather seems unable to decide whether or not to acknowledge the calendar. But everything else in Boston is on its best spring behavior.

An unexpected chorus of birds sang a serenade to spring in the Fenway early this morning and the milk man whistled as he delivered his milk from door to door.

Wild ducks have lighted on the pond in Franklin Park and are busily acquainting themselves with their new

strawberry shortcake, delectable as fairy food.

Crisp hair ribbons are bloom on little girl heads, with the discarding of winter hats. Sheer little skirts curve like sails as their small owners speed through the spring breeze on roller skates. Diminutive dressmakers are sewing on doll clothes, and playing their ancient games that announce the coming of spring. They parade their bisque-faced babies in handsome wicker carriages after school, and solemnly discuss their playhouse projects.

Trays of bewitching lops lure small boys to the toy shops, where they dis-



Wind of the Dawn Am I

Along the rosy, misty, magic lands
That gleam above each dewy-scented lea
The children of the morning welcome me
And clap their hands.

—Eden Phillpotts.

home. Asiatic witch hazel trees in the Arnold Arboretum, which should have bloomed in February, waited for spring to display their blossoms. Pussy willows, unusually shy this year, have shown their velvet noses in honor of the day.

Regardless of the tardiness of nature's preparations, there are abundant indications of spring's arrival. Florist shops spill riotous gayety from their windows. Rows of demure pots of tulips and graceful daffodils bloom temporarily along the curb stones in front of them.

The brown-faced violet man, his eyes sharp and beguiling, has taken his place at the Public Library entrance with a tray of purple flowers. Luscious, fat strawberries are in grocery windows today, hinting of

cuss the fads in marbles, and bargain with each other about what they will "trade." Expert riders on velocipedes whizz around corners with awe-inspiring insouciance. Golden-new jumping ropes swish through the air, and ecstatic dogs frisk about their owners' feet.

Gay bungalow aprons, designed to make a celebration of spring house-cleaning, bedeck little specialty shops. New kinds of furniture polish and mops with patent wringers, come from their places of hibernation to tempt the young matron—annually interested in furniture polish and mops.

Today all the fugitive hints of spring that have been creeping into view during the last few days have the authority of the calendar to appear. Spring finds Boston eager to welcome

market for farm products and give the producers the benefits of a farm-to-consumer direct marketing system. The Manchester warehouses, now being opened, contain facilities for the display of certain commodities on sale under the cooperative system, such as automobile robes, men's suits of clothes, stockings and blankets. All eggs are candied before delivery to guarantee quality. Among orders being filled by the association is one from a Boston grocer for 1000 cases of fresh eggs weekly.

BANK DEPOSITORS MAY REGAIN FULL SAVINGS

Savings depositors of the closed Prudential Trust Company will get 100 cents on the dollar and an initial dividend of 15-2-3 per cent will be paid to the depositors in the commercial department of that bank, if petitions which Joseph C. Allen, Bank Commissioner has filed with the Supreme Court, are granted. Mr. Allen has given the assurance that there are funds for these payments now held by John E. Hannigan, the liquidating agent for the bank, if the court so rules.

The first petition is for the payment of 30 per cent to the savings depositors, the money to be taken out of savings departments assets. As 45 per cent has been paid already this will make 75 per cent. Pending the decision of the court as to the priority rights of the savings depositors in assets of the commercial department, the bank commissioner has caused to be held aside \$206,000 of the commercial department assets, which would be enough to pay the savings depositors the remaining 25 per cent.

The petition for permission to pay 15-2-3 per cent to commercial depositors comes after the court decision recently that no individual commercial depositor could maintain a preferred claim, but that distribution must be pro rata.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS WEDNESDAY

ELECTION LAWS—Room 448 at 10:30

H. 345, P. of J. C. Brimblecom for an increase in the legal amount of political expenses of candidates for public office. (Recommended, March 14.)

H. 468, P. of Charles Shulman for an increase in the amount of campaign expenses of candidates for nomination or election to public office. (Recommended, March 14.)

TOWNS—Room 427, at 10:30.

H. 284, P. of the inhabitants of West Springfield, by the Selectmen, that said town be authorized to provide for precinct voting, representative town meetings, town meeting members, a referendum and an annual moderator. (Continued from Jan. 17.)

WATER SUPPLY—Room 421, at 10:30.

H. 1320, special report of the Department of Public Health and the Metropolitan District Commission relative to the water supply needs of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and to the use of great ponds for purposes of recreation—so much as relates to the water supply of the Metropolitan District.

WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE—Room 245 at 10

H. 1360, Bill relative to the registration and sale of commercial feeding stuffs.

H. 1361, Bill relative to the appointment of assistant district attorneys for the Commonwealth and to their salaries.

H. 1415, Resolved providing for an investigation by the Department of Agriculture of the expediency of licensing contractors and dealers in milk and cream.

WAYS AND MEANS, JOINT—

Auditorium, at 10.

S. 280, Final report of the joint special committee appointed to investigate the subject of county government and the relation of the counties and their institutions. (Continued from March 21.)

WASHINGTON BUREAU PLANNED FOR BENEFIT OF NEW ENGLAND

Important Conference Will Insist This Section Be Placed on Parity With Balance of Country on Labor, Power and Transportation

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Special)—"New England must either be put on a fair and equal competitive basis with other sections of the country or it must be content to become merely a summer resort," declared Edmund E. Blodgett, chairman of the governing board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is to confer with the New England delegation in Congress here this evening.

Headed by Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, a delegation of 75 or more prominent New Englanders arrived in Washington today for the purpose of placing squarely before their representatives in Congress propositions for the improvement of all New England, commercially and industrially.

"What New England wants is to be put on an equality with the rest of the country in the matter of labor, power and transportation, the three most vital concerns of that section," declared Mr. Blodgett.

One definite result of the conference, it was indicated, would be the establishment of a New England bureau in Washington as a rallying point from which to further the business and commercial interests of the entire section. This will be definitely proposed at tonight's banquet and conference.

Governor Cox arrived in Washington early and immediately went into conference with John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. Later he called upon President Harding at the White House and then had luncheon with Vice-President Coolidge. It was expected that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston would be present, but the Mayor, it was learned, failed to come.

Governor Cox is the only New England Governor in attendance at the conference, although former Gov. John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire, now First Assistant Postmaster-General, is representing that State.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts will be present as will two thirds of the New England delegation in Congress. Vice-President Coolidge also is expected to attend.

These are the broad topics of the conference that will be presented to the New England congressional delegation as representing what in the united opinion of business and commercial organizations is essential for

the improvement of general conditions.

1.—The Administration's ship subsidy bill which all New England is said to favor in its essentials.

2.—The Cape Cod Canal is a commercial asset to serve the North Atlantic states with cheaper rates to Boston and other seaboard ports.

3.—Completion of the St. Lawrence River project, with particular reference to the development of hydro-electric power.

4.—Removal of freight differentials which are discriminating against north Atlantic ports in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore and discussion of various plans for the consolidation of New England railroads with a view to uniting one plan for the improvement of the transportation conditions and facilities.

Private interests, it is understood, stand ready to expend \$250,000,000 for the development of St. Lawrence waterpower, which would reduce the cost of power to New England 50 per cent, provided the Government would extend the necessary authority and license. This will be one of the questions advanced tonight by the Boston commercial representatives, who declare that the proposal involved would make unnecessary the expenditure of a great part of the \$400,000,000 as proposed in the project by the Canadian and American governments.

It was emphasized that the conference has no intention whatever of attempting to coerce the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is now considering the differential rates, but would let the legal case of the maritime association stand on its own merits. Wilbur F. Laroe, who with Edgar Clark, former commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is the attorney for the maritime association, will deal specifically with the freight question.

Other speakers will be Governor Cox, Henry F. Merrill of Portland, Me., representing the State of Maine Port Commission; Edmund Wood, president of the New Bedford, Mass., Chamber of Commerce; E. C. Southwick, president of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and Waldo Clark of the Connecticut State Port Commission and president of the New London Chamber of Commerce.

JITNEY LICENSING MEASURE SOUGHT

Favorable Action Urged at Hearing Before Committee

On the ground that trolley car service in the rural districts has been finally driven out by the motor vehicle, Representative Samuel W. Mendum of Auburn appeared before the legislative committee on Street Railways today to urge favorable action on a bill which would vest certain authorities, with regard to licensing jitneys, in the Department of Public Utilities. At present the power to issue and refuse licenses to autobus lines is reserved to the cities and towns. The proposed law would provide that a person who has a license to operate a jitney in one town and who is refused one in an adjoining town may appeal to the department. If the appeal appears justified the department would be authorized to license the jitney owner.

Pointing out that street railway lines in many rural vicinities have been abandoned, Mr. Mendum declared that the present restrictions operate to break up continuous transportation. The only remedy lies in the motor bus and rules should be adjusted in recognition of this, he declared.

The only opposition came from Philip Carlton, representing the trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts street railway system. He declared the bill is dangerous in that it takes away the authority of the cities and towns to regulate their own streets. He said that the measure seeks to remedy certain specific cases and that it is bad policy to put laws on the books for special instances.

YOUNG LAYMEN TO HEAR DR. ATHEARN

Officers and committee chairmen of the organized young men's church school classes and clubs of Boston will hold a conference Saturday afternoon and evening, March 25, at the Boston Y. M. C. E. The purpose of the gathering, which will be the first of its kind to be arranged in Boston, will be to discuss the practical problems confronting these classes. Among the speakers will be Dr. Walter Scott Athearn, of Boston University School of Religious Education, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Lindsey of the Brookline Baptist Church, who recently conducted a forum for young men at the Central Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, New York.

NEEDHAM'S BUDGET TOTALS \$325,000

NEEDHAM, Mass., March 21—Because Needham's town hall could not hold all the persons who sought admission to the annual town meeting held in its last night, an adjourned meeting will be held next Monday night at which only voters will be admitted to the hall. Appropriations totaling \$325,000 were made last night, including \$125,590 for schools. The meeting defeated Moderator William G. Mosely's efforts to limit salaries of the street superintendent and town auditor to \$2000 and \$1050 respectively.

LARGE HAUL MADE OF "ROBUSTINE"

State Dry Official Seizes 650 Cases of 12 Bottles Each

Seizure of 650 cases of 12 bottles each of "Robustine," an alleged patent medicine, which, however, is deemed to be an intoxicating beverage and therefore to be outlawed by the Volstead Act, was made today by James P. Roberts, chief federal prohibition enforcement officer for Massachusetts, from one of the upper floors of premises under the control of Cornelius Keefe at 374 Massachusetts Avenue. The number of bottles seized, at the price charged of \$2 each, would thus constitute a value of \$15,600. The ground floor of these premises is fitted out as a grocery store while from the floor above quantities of Robustine are reported to have been sold.

Cornelius Keefe is one of the Keefe Brothers, who recently figured in connection with liquor seizures at Keefe's Hotel, Columbus Avenue and Dartmouth Street.

Mr. Roberts has had four of his men in the Massachusetts Avenue premises today to go over the books and accounts there to determine how much Robustine has been sold and how much money is due the Government by way of revenue. The seized cases are being moved to a warehouse, where they will be stored pending confiscation proceedings.

A permit was granted to manufacture this so-called patent medicine according to a formula which complied with legal requirements. Last month, however, this product came under the attention of federal prohibition authorities. A bottle was purchased and the contents, on analysis, found not to be made in accordance with the "medical" formula and to be intoxicating, and therefore outlawed under the prohibition laws of the United States.

WARNING ISSUED TO IRISH SOCIETY

Officers of the Massachusetts State council of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic have been warned by the United States attorney's office in Boston that if gifts are presented, as promised in a circular letter, they will be prosecuted for conducting a lottery. The letter solicits contributions to a fund for the cause of "the Irish Republic," and promises six gifts ranging from a "round trip to Ireland" to a "gent's suit." It is promised in the letter that "the fortunate recipients will be declared on March 17, due notice of which will be forwarded and published." The letter is signed by John F. Harrigan, State president of the association.

JAIL SENTENCE APPEALED
Sentence of two months in the House of Correction was passed upon Richard E. Driscoll of 42 Chelsea Street, East Boston, yesterday in the East Boston District Court, when he was found guilty of operating an automobile while he was under the influence of liquor. The case was appealed. Besides the jail sentence, he was fined \$20 for misuse of an automobile, \$5 for not having registration papers, and \$5 for operating without a license.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW TO OPEN THURSDAY

Entries for the spring flower show, to be held in Horticultural Hall, March 23 to 26, are coming in from near and far, indicating unusual interest in the large variety of bulbous plants to be exhibited. The exhibition will be open on Thursday from noon to 10 p. m., on Friday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Sunday from 1 to 10 p. m.

There are 83 classes in the schedule of prizes in which the best varieties of tulips, narcissi and hyacinths will be exhibited. A large bulb garden covering 300 square feet, showing an example of tasteful arrangement of this class of flowering plants, is expected to be the center of much interest.

In accordance with custom, the children of the public schools accompanied by their teachers will be admitted free on Saturday morning from 10 o'clock to 12.

SEES 'LABOR STATE' AS ECONOMIC UNIT

Scott Nearing, one-time assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania and Socialist leader, speaking at a luncheon given by the Harvard Liberal Club yesterday, said the college man in making a choice of his life vocation must take sides with either the forces of capitalism or of "right and truth." If the latter, the choice must again be made between the violence of the fighter or the more quiet work of philosopher and teacher. Either would be preferable, he said, to becoming the "hireling of the forces of capitalism."

Continuing his series of lectures at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the Boston School of Social Service, Professor Nearing outlined the possible construction of a "labor state" which would be built up of the producing economic units rather than the present system of nations. At this meeting Carl Bennett, the chairman of the school, an-



Another Sign of Spring

By staff photographer

PRODUCE, REAL ESTATE, SHIPPING

CLARK STUDENTS
HEAR DR. ATWOOD

Nearing Lecture Stopped, He Said, Because It Was Inappropriate for University

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20 (Special Correspondence)—"Gentlemen, the words academic freedom to me simply spell responsibility," said Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, concluding his talk to the student body at noon yesterday, in explanation of his action in stopping the Scott Nearing lecture last week.

Dr. Atwood explained that he had expressed his disapproval in no uncertain terms when he first learned that the Liberal Club of the university had completed its arrangements to have Dr. Nearing as a lecturer, but that he did not insist that the meeting be called off.

He declared that he was in favor of freedom of speech and that an open forum might be a useful purpose in society, but that from his viewpoint a university could not be conducted on that plan.

"I closed the meeting," said Dr. Atwood, "because I was unwilling to have the university in any way, directly or indirectly, actually or apparently, responsible for our students listening any longer to the sentiments which were being expressed by the speaker. I take the position that not only the sentiments he was expressing, but the unscientific method of presentation and the intemperate manner in which he was conducting that address made it inappropriate for a university hall. I know that, with a conscience and a sense of responsibility such as I have, I should have closed that meeting. I do not regret that I have shown in a positive way that I disapprove of such influence within the halls of a university."

Dr. Atwood maintained that the presentation of the two sides of any question should be made without passion, without any intention to further misunderstanding or to arouse antagonism or hatred in the minds of one group against another group. He described the true teacher as one who has the best welfare of the next generation at heart and as one who presents the truth as he sees it, but without an effort to develop in the student a power of discrimination between what is and is not an obvious detriment to public morals or the conduct of orderly government.

"We must recognize as educators," he said, "that we have intrusted to our care the minds and characters of the young people of this country. These young people are the dearest members of the home and in them lies the hope of this nation. Our problem is to develop in them that strength of character and soundness of judgment which will insure the permanency of all that is good in our social, religious and governmental institutions, and we may hope that through them that which is not good may be properly corrected."

Immediately after the address the student body met and appointed Stewart Pratt, a senior, to name a committee to draw up a statement of facts on the situation to be presented to President Atwood, and also to ask Dr. Atwood to explain some portions of his address which members of the student body claimed to be ambiguous.

At a meeting of the faculty which Dr. Atwood called after the assembly a resolution was passed to the effect that no information what was said or what action was taken by the faculty would be given out except as the secretary, Dr. C. B. Randolph, was authorized to make such statements. Questioned on the matter, Dr. Randolph expressed the belief that the affair so far as the faculty was concerned had virtually blown over.

MILLIONS IN TAXES
SUBJECT TO REFUND

WASHINGTON, March 21—Millions of dollars in income taxes collected by the government must be refunded, according to an interpretation by D. H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the Supreme Court decision in the case of Smetanka, collector, against the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, officials said today. The Supreme Court found that the income held and accumulated by a trustee for the benefit of unascertained persons, as well as in certain other cases, was not taxable. The bureau, it was explained, had been holding such income taxable, and as such cases generally involved large estates, it was believed that the refunds made necessary would run into millions.

WEATHER

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair; strong west and northwest winds.
Southern New England: Cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair; colder in eastern Massachusetts; strong west and northwest winds; probably gales on south coast.
Northern New England: Cloudy and much colder tonight; probably snow in the interior; cold wave in northern part tonight and Wednesday; generally fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

BOSTON TEMPERATURES

Official.
March 20, 1922.
Albany..... 40 13
Buffalo..... 30 15
Chicago..... 28 15
Cleveland..... 32 15
Detroit..... 34 15
Hartford..... 36 15
Jacksonville..... 48 38
Kansas City..... 34 15
Memphis..... 42 15
Montreal..... 38 15

ALMANAC MARCH 21
Sun rises 5:47 a. m.; sun sets 5:37 p. m.
Length of day 11 h. 50 m.
High water..... 5:59 a. m.; 6:16 p. m.
Low water..... 12:12 m.; 6:37 p. m.

SHOE WORKERS
DEMAND INCREASE

Brockton Dressers and Packers Reject State Board Cut

BROCKTON, Mass., March 21 (Special)—Dressers and Packers Union in this city, Monday night, instructed its business agent to request reopening of the case in which the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation had ordered general cut of 10 per cent of wages to Brockton shoe workers. The union also voted unanimously to immediately request 20 per cent increase in wages.

The meeting of Dressers and Packers Union was the most radical held since the famous Cutters Union strike in 1918. A strike vote was taken and was reconsidered only after the general secretary of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union, C. L. Baine of Boston, had pleaded with the members to accept the decision for the required 60 days. Mr. Baine was verbally attacked after time, but he argued that the union was bound to stand by its arbitration agreement with the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association. An attempt will be made to hold a hearing on the case at the local board, rather than by the State Board of Arbitration, whose decision was described as "unfair, unjust and unwarranted."

The union members, a large majority of them women, left the meeting entirely dissatisfied with the results. Many still insist on a strike vote and a general walkout in the Brockton factories. It is not improbable that more drastic steps will be taken by the union in the near future. The Lasters Union has also condemned the decision of the state board and has recommended to the joint shoe council all other means through the state board for arbitration of further controversies.

FOREIGN MAIL CLOSING

Mails for foreign countries will close at the Central Post Office in Boston at the following hours:

TUESDAY, MARCH 21
Cuba, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.
Newfoundland (except parcel post) and St. Pierre and Miquelon via North Sydney, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.

Salvador (letter mail only), Bocas del Toro, Guatemala and British Honduras via New Orleans 9 p. m., Bahamas (including Inagua and Port Antonio) via Miami 12 p. m.
Germany, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, letters 9 p. m., other articles (except parcel post) 7 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m., parcel post and letter mail for Salvador, 3 p. m., via New York, SS. Latvia.

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador (prints, etc.), Nicaragua (except East Coast), Ampana City, Choluteca (also prints, etc.), for Nacoona, Tegucigalpa (also prints, etc.), for Nacoona, Tegucigalpa and Nario Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (except Iquitos), Bolivia and Chile (also spec. add. for other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador), 3 p. m., via New York, SS. Santa Teresa.
Bermuda, 9 p. m., via New York SS. Port Hamilton, Jamaica and Colombia (except Cauca and Nario Departments), 9 p. m., via New York, SS. Trinidad and Tobago (ordinary mail only), 9 p. m., via New York, SS. Dorothy, Turks and Caicos Islands and Dominican Republic 9 p. m., via New York, SS. Hellas.

WEDNESDAY, March 22
Cuba, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.
Newfoundland (except parcel post) and St. Pierre and Miquelon via North Sydney, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.
Azores Islands (spec. add. for Italy) letters 9 p. m., other articles (except parcel post) 12 m., registered 12 m., via Boston, SS. Patria.

Yucatan and Campeche (also spec. add. for Cuba and other parts of Mexico) 9 p. m., parcel post for Mexico states of Campeche, Chiapas, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Mexico, Morales, Oaxaca, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Vera Cruz and Yucatan via New York, SS. Monterey.

North Brazil and Iquitos 9 p. m., via New York, SS. Dominio, Haiti, except Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, Gonaves and St. Marc. (Also spec. add. for other parts of Haiti) 9 p. m., via New York, SS. Haiti.

Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, Gonaves and St. Marc. (Also spec. add. for other parts of Haiti, Canal Zone, Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador) 9 p. m., via New York, SS. C. O. J. E. E. E.
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, South Africa, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, India, spec. add. for other countries letters 9 p. m., other articles (except parcel post) 7 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m., via New York, SS. Empress of Britain.

SHOE BUYERS

Atlanta, Ga.—A. Yellowitz; United States. Chicago, Ill.—J. Brody of Hillman's; Lenox, N. Y.—J. Brody of Hillman's; London, Eng.—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Company; Touraine, Detroit, Mich.—T. B. Jefferies of Crowley Milner & Co.; Avery.
Memphis, Tenn.—W. M. Perkins of Bra Block Dry Goods Company; Touraine, Nashville, Tenn.—H. A. Cohen of S. Levy & Co.; Touraine.
New York City—Mr. Lilly of Lilly Shoe Company; 59 Lincoln Street. M. L. Bleeker of Bleeker Shoe Company; 114 Essex Street. M. Koller of Koller Cret Mer. Company; Essex. A. Kummel of S. Stein & Co.; Essex. D. Jacobs of Essex. Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibo of Frank & Seder; 10 High Street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—L. M. Scattergood of G. H. West Shoe Company; Touraine. P. R. Chandler of W. T. Holmes Shoe Company; Touraine.
Toledo, O.—C. S. Fauster of Simmons Shoe Company; Touraine.

COSTUME DESIGNER TO LECTURE

"Coming Opportunity in Costume Design in America" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Miss Grace Ripley, costume designer, to the members of the Boston Art League this evening. The lecture will be given in the assembly room of the Normal Art School at Newbury and Exeter Streets and will be illustrated with sketches and living models. The date of the lecture has been changed from March 22.

SUPREME COURT TAKES RECESS

WASHINGTON, March 21—The Supreme Court has announced a recess from Monday, March 27, to Monday, April 10.

SHIPPING NEWS

Repairs to the Norwegian steamer Alm, which put into Horta, Azores Islands, while en route to this port from Fowey, Eng., were completed quicker than was anticipated and the vessel left Horta March 17, it was announced today. Furness, Withy & Co., local agents of the vessel, say that it is expected here March 27. The Alm has a cargo of about 1800 tons of china clay consigned to a local importing firm, and was originally due here about the middle of February. Adverse conditions at sea, however, delayed the craft and caused damage that necessitated putting in to the nearest port for repairs. It is understood that the cargo was not damaged.

Owing to the comparative small receipts of fresh fish Monday and a similar situation at the South Boston Fish pier today, there was sufficient demand to absorb the offerings, and prices advanced today. Arrivals: schooner Florio L. Oliver, 107,000; Mary P. Goulart, 25,400; Natalie J. Hammond, 34,500; Ingomar, 20,000 and Republic 1000. Two halibut trips arrived, the Republic with 25,000 pounds and the Ingomar with 48,000. The Republic also had 3500 pounds salted fish and Ingomar 5000 salted fish. The Blanche Ring arrived with 6300 pounds flounders. Wholesale dealers' prices: Haddock, 3¢ 5/4; market cod, 3¢ 5/4; pollock, 3¢ 7/4; hake 5¢ 7/4; cusk, 3¢.

Gill netters landed about 36,000 pounds of fresh groundfish at Gloucester today, only 10 of those craft bringing in catches. Two trips of fish were brought from Boston, the schooners Joffre with 55,000 pounds and the Laura P. Goulart 80,000. The schooner Hazel R. Hines owned by Capt. Lovett Hines has been sold to Capt. T. M. Nicholson of Bucksport, Me.

The Navy Department at Washington has requested the Charlestown Navy Yard to inform it as to the number of auxiliaries or battleships that can be accommodated there. In addition the Navy Department informed the Navy Yard that 150 destroyers, some of which are already here, are to be placed out of commission.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
SS. Camden, Rawley, Winterport, Me. SS. Hilton, Carey, San Juan, P. R. SS. Windy Gulf, Hanson, Norfolk.

Sailed
SS. Banda (Dutch) New York. SS. Camden, Rawley, Winterport, Me. SS. H. F. Dimock, Allen, New York. SS. Merrimack, Herbert, Philadelphia. SS. Maryland (Br.), Hutt, Antwerp and Hamburg via Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

SS. Pinmore (Br.), Davies, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News. Tugs E. L. Pillsbury, towing barges Molino (from Philadelphia) and Havermol (from New York) Lynn, and will return with barges Octaroro, and Maryland. SS. City of Atlanta, Savannah; Grecian, Norfolk and Baltimore; H. F. Dimock, New York; Pinmore (Br.), Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News; Melrose, Sewalls Point; Prince George (Br.), Yarmouth, N. S.; Governor Dingley, Portland; Herman, towing New York; tugs Clara H. Deane, New York; Newquoning, New York for Portland; Col. John F. Gaynor, New York, towing barges Peter R.; Mercury, do, towing barges Birmingham, Pasaden, Troy; Schra, Charlotte S. (Br.), Port Grenville, N. S., prior to 19; Lulu W. Eppe, Laguna.

SS. Aeolus, Buenos Aires, etc., for New York, docks late Wednesday or early Tuesday.
SS. Mount Clifton, Hamburg for New York, docks late Tuesday or early Wednesday.
Transport Canitany, from Antwerp, due at Portland, Me., today.
SS. Hemerick, Southampton for New York, docks late Tuesday afternoon.
SS. Gotland, Antwerp for New York, docks Wednesday.
SS. Evelyn, Porto Rico for Boston, 803 miles south of Boston, 19th.
SS. Lake Elsmere, Jacksonville for Boston, 297 miles from Nantucket, 17 20th.
SS. Levia, Cuba for Boston, 264 miles from Nantucket, 17 20th.
SS. Middlesex, Boston for Norfolk, 18 miles E. Barnegat, 20th.
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SS. Edward Pelre, Norfolk for Boston, off Handkerchief, 17 20th.
SS. Freeman, Boston for Norfolk, seven miles Fenwick Island, 17 20th.
SS. Naacoeche, Boston for Savannah, 16 miles W. Shinnecock, 19th.
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SS. Seacoast, Boston for Newport News, nine miles SW Winter Quarter, 19th.
SS. Deuel, Brixham for Boston, 895 miles E. of Boston, 19th.
SS. Hawaiian, Boston, etc., for Hamburg, 42 miles S. Ambrose, 17 20th.
SS. West Arrow, Baltimore and Boston for Glasgow and Liverpool, 87 miles east of Boston, 19th.
SS. Weymouth, Manila, etc., via New Orleans, 19th.
SS. Orleans, Boston and Boston, 165 miles south Hatteras 20th.

COASTWISE SHIPPING
Baltimore, March 18—Sailed, sc. Maurice E. Thurlow, St. John, N. B. Patton, from New York, Sailed, SS. Neponset (from Boston, etc.), Los Angeles, etc.
Cape Henry, March 20—Arrived, SS. W. A. McKenney, Seattle, etc., for Baltimore.
Jacksonville, March 20—Arrived, SS. Lake Strymon, Boston.
Newport News, Va., March 20—Arrived, SS. D. D. Noyes, Boston, Suffolk, do.
Norfolk, March 20—Arrived, steamer Everett, Boston.
Philadelphia, March 20—Arrived, SS. Quantic, Boston; Scythian, London via Boston; Mackinaw, Bremen via do.; sch. Sallie Persie Noyes, Turks Island, etc.
Sailed 18, SS. Goryedyk (from Boston), Rotterdam via Baltimore; Pennsylvania (from Boston and New York), Seattle, etc.

Arrived at Del. Breakwater, 19th, tugs Swatara, with three barges, Philadelphia for eastern ports; 20, Waltham, with three barges, Western, etc.
Vineyard Haven, March 20—Arrived, sc. James C. Hamlen, Jacksonville for Boston; tugs Jupiter for Boston, with three barges.

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SS. Bankdale, Marselles, etc.; Rochambeau, Havre; Chickasaw, Hamburg; Selma City, Pacific ports (for Boston); Philadelphia, Laguna, etc.; Empress of Britain, West Indies; Ft. Hamilton, Bermuda.
Passed in City Island, 20, tug Plymouth, with three barges.
Sailed, 20, SS. Schodack (from Boston), Philadelphia, etc.; Philadelphia, etc.; by Boston. Tug T. J. Hooper, with three barges.

SOCIALISTS INVITE DELEGATE
CHICAGO, March 21 (Special Correspondence)—An invitation to the Farmer Labor Party to send a fraternal delegate to the next convention of the Socialist Party has been extended by the executive committee of the party. It is announced here by Otto Branstetter, executive secretary of the Socialist Party. The convention opens in Cleveland April 29.

OLD TOWN ELECTIONS
OLD TOWN, Me., March 21—Edgar B. Weeks, Republican, was elected Mayor yesterday, polling 1223 votes to 1080 for Howard C. Smith, Democrat. Six of the 18 aldermen-elect are Republicans. Last year the city was solidly Democratic. Mayor-elect Weeks has served six terms as Mayor, in 1887-8-9 and 1900 and in 1908 and 1909.

NO NEW MOVE SEEN
IN TROOPS' RECALL

War Secretary Says Rhine Evacuation Merely Part of Harding's Plan

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Special)—While the Secretary of War laid emphasis on the fact that the order issued for the evacuation of German territory by American troops by July 1 had no connection with any pending legislation or controversy, the decision to recall the troops, which was reached by President Harding and John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, just before leaving Florida, is interlinked with several phases and contingencies of government policy.

Just about a month ago the President determined upon a reduction of the army of occupation to 165 officers and 2317 men. This reduction has been in progress since that order was given and it was estimated that it would have been completed by April 1. "The President has all along intended that the army of occupation should be brought home as soon as possible, and this order is merely a part of the carrying out of that policy," Secretary Weeks said in making public the decision to get the troops out of Germany at once.

It is no secret, however, that the tendency of the allied ministers to quibble over the American demand for a preferential claim for the army's expenses had its part in bringing about the decision to hasten the return of the army and to lessen all possibilities of future difficulty over the matter. The State Department is now setting forth in complete terms the attitude of this Government for transmission to the allied governments in whom the claim was referred by the Reparations Commission. The purpose of this Government is to get a recognition of the validity of the claim which was for expenses incurred up to last May. With the return of the remainder of the army there will be a final bill for expenses, though it will, of course, be a much smaller one.

The army maintains two transports in its regular European service, the Cambria and the Canigny. These two vessels will probably be used to bring the remaining troops home. Inasmuch as both ships have been used for the accomplishment of a purpose which is now practically completed, it is believed that the transport service will be able to make better progress than heretofore in the task of repatriating the army on the Rhine.

MARINE RADIOGRAMS

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THE HAGUE, March 21 (Special Cable)—The Lithuanian Government has signed the Protocol of Signatures of the Permanent Court of International Justice and also the optional clause by which step Lithuania has accepted voluntarily by declaration the compulsory jurisdiction of the court in certain categories or disputes. By this clause one signatory practically concludes a convention with all the other signatories to accept the court's findings.
Austria has also signed the optional clause on certain conditions.

REAL ESTATE

A sale of some magnitude in Boston proper is the transfer of the property numbered 17 Cornhill, running through to Brattle Street. It is improved with a five-story brick building and is assessed at \$64,000, of which \$88,500 is on 900 square feet of land. The sale was from Ethel L. Holman to William E. Martin.

DORCHESTER

In Dorchester, Felix Smith has sold to Francis Cassidy the frame dwelling at 32 Atholwood Street, corner of Mill Street. There are 4673 feet of land which is assessed at \$1400. The total assessed value of the improved property is \$5500.

SOUTH END TRANSFER

Anna K. Jacobi sold to Harry Borinsensky the property at 77 Barton Street, corner of Milton Street, improved with a 3 1/2 story brick house. Of the assessed value of \$6500, \$2600 is on the land of which there are 863 feet.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list comprises the latest recorded property transfers taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Giuseppe Seminara to Elvira Seminara; Prince Street; q.
Gertrude L. Duhamel to Flora Blanchet; Concord Street; q.
Flora Blanchet to Louis C. Duhamel et ux.; Concord Street; q.
Ethel L. Holman to William E. Martin; Cornhill and Brattle Street; q.
Anna K. Jacobi to Harry Borinsensky; Barton and Milton streets; q.
Joseph M. Drucker et al. to Clarence Rich; Commonwealth Avenue and Lawton Street; q.

SOUTH BOSTON

Adeline F. Gavin et al. to John R. McGinley; Seventh Street-Seventh Street; q.
George A. Flaherty et al. to John F. Fitzgerald; O Street; q.

ROXBURY

Thomas G. Hiller et al. to Stanley Swick; Mark Street; w.
Boston Caledonian Club Building Association to Thomas M. Smith; Dudley Street; w.

DORCHESTER

Alessandro Martino to Emilio Cistoldi, Oakland Street; 3 lots; q.
Felix Smith to Francis Cassidy et ux.; Atholwood and Mill Street; q.

Bartholomew J. Dacey et al. to Margaret Dacey; New Street; q.
Mt. Pleasant Investment Association to Anton F. Morwicka; Ceylon Street; w.
Moody Land Trust to Max Porges; 2 lots; w.

DORCHESTER

Nettie Fillmore to Edna N. Pope, Maxwell Street; q.

WEST ROXBURY

Theresa M. Palabella to Emilie Cardella; rel.
Battie P. Robinson to Vigor A. McCormick; Quernsey Street; q.

Vigor A. McCormick to William R. Robertson et ux.; Quernsey Street; q.
John F. Eager to Daniel Cronin; Lamartine Street & Marlow Terrace; q.
John F. Eager to Daniel Cronin; Marlow Terrace; q.
John F. Eager to Daniel Cronin; Pag. to Lamartine Street; q.

CHELSEA

Eastern Mass. Railway Company to William J. Murdoch Company; Washington and Webster avenues; q.

WINTHROP

Joseph P. O'Brien to S. Harry Stone; Winthrop Shore Drive; w.

REVERE

Jane M. Jacot to Gustave Ekstrom; Bellingham Avenue.

Antonio Cavaretta to Antonio Cavaretta et ux.; Asti Avenue; two lots; q.
Mary J. Crowley et mitee to Frank E. O'Donnell; Proctor Avenue; w.

The following building permits were issued by the Boston Building Commission on Monday, March 20:
Dorchester Avenue, 1939; ward 21; owner, James Melville; build garage; Maurice H. Maney, arch.

Hillside Street, 17; ward 14; Nora J. O'Donnell; build garage; C. E. Heptig, arch.

Arborway, 71; ward 22; I. Louche, owner; build dwelling; Robert J. McDonald, arch.

Lasell Street, 3; ward 23; Louis A. Bartels, owner; build dwelling.

Coring Street, 35; ward 23; Asa K. Haller, owner; build garage.

Covey Street, 284; ward 23; W. H. Foley, owner; dwelling; Harold B. Duffie, arch.

Frederic Street, 22-24; ward 18; Nathan Belcher, lessee; alter laundry.

State Street, 177-178; ward 5; Thomas E. Proctor estate; alter offices.

Westbow Street, 46; ward 23; F. J. James G. Cattell owner; alter tenements.

Adelaide Terrace, 9; Ed. J. Welch, owner; fire repairs in dwelling.

Beaver Street, 169; ward 24; Mary Martin, owner; alter dwelling.

Harlem Street, 17; ward 19; Samuel Sapiro, alter dwelling.

Broadway, 41; ward 8; Job E. Gaskin, owner; take down dwelling.

Harvest Street, 61; ward 11; M. Mullaley, owner; alter dwelling.

Summer Street, 61; ward 11; Thomas J. Alger, owner; alter dwelling.

Westbow Street, 46; ward 23; F. J. Abercrombie, owner; alter dwelling.

Aldrich Street, 100; ward 23; J. F. Howarth, owner; alter dwelling.

May Street, 1; ward 16; James W. Simpkins, owner; alter dwelling.

Rockdale Street, 23; ward 24; Ida Huckleby, owner; alter dwelling.

Center Street, 1340; ward 23; Andrew M. Hill, owner; alter dwelling.

Washington Street, 298; ward 25; M. F. Hill, owner; alter dwelling.

JOHN BURKE MEETS
BOSTON CREDITORS

Says His Reorganization Plan Would Wipe Out Entire Debt of Firm in Three Years

John Burke, formerly treasurer of the United States and member of the bankrupt brokerage firm of Kardos & Burke in Boston and elsewhere, met the Boston creditors of the firm this morning. He was accompanied by the attorney for the firm, Arthur L. Ross, who explained the plan by which the concern hopes to reorganize and eventually pay all claims about 50 men were present but as some of them represented several creditors, probably half of the 150 Boston creditors were represented. The Boston claims against the firm are \$99,100 according to figures given by Mr. Ross.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ANNUAL MEETINGS
OF STOCKHOLDERS
UNDERGO CHANGE

Formerly the Reporters Attended
Sessions Through the
Proxy Route

The men who are doing big things in corporation and financial affairs, and the way they are doing them are strikingly different in many respects from 10 years or less ago.

Take the matter of the annual meetings of stockholders of large corporations. Most of them are conducted in marked contrast to former days. Then the meeting was regarded as a sort of sacred place into which no one but bona fide stockholders and representatives of the company, whose duty it was to conduct the meeting, should be permitted to enter.

Originally reporters for newspapers and news agencies waited outside for any information that might be given out. And it may be safely assumed that if space writers were assigned to one of those meetings they had pretty poor picking, unless something of unusual importance had occurred to which the management was desirous of giving wide publicity. Such occasions were extremely rare.

Reporters Get Proxies

After a time enterprising and aggressive representatives of the press conceived the idea of getting proxies from stockholders. This would give them the same legal status in the meeting as actual stockholders who might be present in person.

These proxies were not easy to get. Brokers carrying stock for their clients were generally asked for them. They often demurred about granting the requests without first obtaining the consent of the real owners. Sometimes after a long and diligent search through the financial district the proxy would be secured, but when presented at the meeting would not be honored because of one technicality or another. Corporate officials generally were on a sharp lookout for such fine points, because they did not like to have the reporters present.

To keep them out or to keep them from getting full information often radical steps were taken. For instance, no reporter had ever been able to get into an annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Ice Company. At the time of this incident Charles W. Morse was president. The company never had issued an annual report. This was between 15 and 20 years ago. A reporter who has been well known in Wall Street for many years secured a proxy from a prominent stock exchange firm that had been supposed to have business relations with officials and directors of the company.

He went to the place of the meeting in Jersey City. His proxy was scanned with the utmost care by the secretary of the company and the tellers. It could not help being accepted. Its holder was closely watched from the outset. He did not say he was a reporter, but only that he held a proxy from that firm. In due time the secretary read a balance sheet as of the close of the previous fiscal year. This was the only financial statement presented.

After he had finished reading the document and it had been adopted by the handful of stockholders present, the secretary laid it on a table in front of him, while the meeting was waiting for the polls to close.

The reporter picked up the report, as he had a perfect right to do, as the legal representative of a bona fide stockholder, and began to copy it. When only half way through the secretary came to where the reporter was working and bluntly demanded what he was doing. Upon being informed, the secretary snatched the report from the reporter's hands and refused to let him see it again, although the latter told the secretary that he would publish what figures he had and add a note why the other side of the balance sheet was not made public.

The reporter made good on his assertion, stating flatly that the report was snatched from him by the directors and officials, with the assistance of banker friends, and the situation is a different light. The reporter received a very cordial invitation from Charles W. Morse to come to his office the next morning at 11 o'clock for an interview. The invitation was accepted and more information relative to the affairs of the American Ice Company was given out than was contained in the balance sheet presented at the meeting the day before, or than ever had been made public.

To show how things have changed, for some years this company has given out its annual report in New York, generally subject to release. More-over, it has been a report, containing a liberal amount of information regarding the financial results for the year and the affairs of the company in general.

W. M. Oler, who has been president for some years, has handled the annual meetings and the company as a whole quite differently from Charles W. Morse.

In recent weeks American Ice stock has made an exceptionally big advance.

One-Man Meeting

Take the American Sugar Refining Company, in which there is special interest in Massachusetts, because of the large number of stockholders in that State. When H. O. Havemeyer was an active factor he directed the affairs of the company with an iron hand. The annual meetings of stockholders were a joke. Reporters for the Wall Street news agencies made strenuous efforts to secure proxies. Several men from each concern were sent to these meetings. No one without a proxy, except stockholders and officials and clerks of the company, could get inside the door.

As a matter of fact, there was nothing of real importance to get, and,

therefore, nothing to conceal. Mr. Havemeyer was the whole meeting, putting motions and declaring them carried before anyone had a chance to vote. No one ever had the courage to vote in the negative, even if he were given the opportunity.

The president read a statement, which a Wall Street was characterized "Havemeyer's Speech." It contained no figures as to financial results nor anything else of vital interest. Still the reporters ran with all their might to a corner restaurant and to the company's office in the vicinity to telephone the document to their offices. Seemingly Mr. Havemeyer regarded it as too valuable to give out in advance. At any rate he never did.

For years the only financial statement from that company that ever came to the light of day was the balance sheet that its officials were compelled to file with the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts. It was meager to the last degree and barely complied with the requirements of that body.

The most that the stockholders of that company knew about its earnings and financial position generally in those days was that they received their dividends regularly.

Times Have Changed

But now all has changed. A real financial report is given out in New York a day or more in advance of the stockholders' meeting, subject to release at about the time it convenes in Jersey City.

Earl D. Babst, the president is always ready to answer questions from the stockholders. He even encourages requests for such information. No proxies are required from reporters. On the contrary, when one of many years' experience asked in advance of this year's meeting, which was held recently, if he would need one, it is understood that the reporter was told that his face was proxy enough for him.

In 1921 the American Sugar Refining Company suffered from conditions prevailing in the sugar trade, the same as all other companies did. The final results for the American company were a deficit of a little more than \$2,000,000 and the necessity of cutting off the common stock dividend, which had been paid at the rate of 7 per cent a year for a long time. The preferred dividend is still being paid at the same rate.

President Babst told the stockholders at the recent annual meeting that the sugar industry had turned the corner and that the results this year should show considerable improvement. The American company is strongly entrenched in the trade, but he took the precaution to add that it would be conservative in the assumption of the common stock dividend as it was in the passing of it.

NICKEL LAGGING IN
TRADE RECOVERY

While there has been some improvement in the demand for nickel, increased activity of steel and automobile trades has not been fully reflected.

The industries form the bulk of the present commercial market for nickel and their operations should warrant larger purchases. Apparently there is still some nickel held by domestic consumers.

Steel Corporation is operating close to 60 per cent of capacity, while the industry averages 50 per cent. This is the highest percentage since early 1921, and compares with about 40 per cent in December, 1921. Automobile trade is much more active than a year ago, with most large producing units working at or near capacity. Continuation of this volume of operations by these trades is bound to be reflected in larger takings of nickel.

Agreement between nations to limit armaments for 10 years as well as reduce those now existing caused considerable diminution in demand for nickel, used largely in armor-plate, guns, etc.

To offset this, International Nickel has been successful in finding many new uses for its products. This is aside from exploitation of Monel Metal, the non-corrosive metal named after the late Ambrose Monel. It is made of same component parts as nickel ore, and is being used for many purposes.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Idle freight cars March 8 totaled 398,982, compared with 417,964 on Feb. 28, a decrease of 18,982.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad may install radiophones on its Pacific Coast through trains out of Chicago.

Due to the increased prospects of an American coal strike in April, inquiries are circulating in England for 50,000 tons of Welsh coal for Montreal.

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company has applied to the railroad commission of California for permission to sell \$2,500,000 preferred stock.

The Denver & Rio Grande road has been granted \$477,953 as the final payment on the deficit sustained during the first six months after it was returned from federal control.

Net earnings of 200 United States railroads out of 261 class 1 systems amounted to \$29,804,000 in January, representing 2.6 per cent on investment, compared with 3.4 per cent during December.

Mills at various German textile centers are working three shifts daily to meet the demand for goods for the United States.

The recent nine-weeks' strike of cloak and suit workers in New York cost their union \$1,046,531.

Mexico was first among the world's silver producing countries in 1921, with a yield of 62,000,000 ounces. The United States was second, with 50,000,000 and Canada third, with 10,000,000. World production for the year was 161,000,000 ounces.

The Lawrence Duck Company of Lawrence, Mass., employing 500 hands, consists of two divisions, one in the north and one in the south. William L. Barrell, treasurer, says the company cannot compete in the making of oyster duck in Lawrence on a 48-hour week, with southern competitors working 60 hours weekly.

The National Industrial Conference investigation shows the average hourly earnings of all wage earners in the anthracite coal industry were 77.8 cents in June, 1914, and 72.9 cents in October, 1921, an increase of 16.2 per cent. During the same period the average hours worked in a semi-monthly period declined from 167.4 to 163.3.

BETTER BUSINESS
IS REPORTED BY
CANADIAN FIRMS

Paper Mills Operating at 90 Per
Cent Capacity; Water-
Power Developments

OTTAWA, March 21 (Special).—Business in Canada has "turned the corner." The Canadian Manufacturers Association, through its mouthpiece, "Industrial Canada," recently made a survey of conditions, and nine-tenths of the several hundred business men who reported expressed the view that business is improving gradually.

The outlook for the future was believed to be bright, and for the most part the industrial leaders said they planned to expand operations.

The Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, says of unemployment:

"It is easing up, and I am glad to say that the men who are directing big business in this country are showing every disposition to assist in creating employment."

Paper Mills Active

Quebec is the center of important new developments in the production of hydroelectric power, it being well understood that the Morgan interests have had men on the ground for the purpose of securing the best reports on the undeveloped water powers of the Province. It is thought that if reports are favorable, American capitalists will turn their attention to the development of power in those portions of Quebec from which it may be transmitted to the eastern states.

It is also understood that Sir Frederick Becker, representing British pulp and paper interests, is negotiating with the North American Pulp Company and its subsidiaries for the acquisition of interests in the Chicoutimi district. British capitalists have for some time had their eyes on these properties.

The outlook for the Canadian pulp and paper industry is especially good, the Pulp and Paper Association reporting that the mills in Canada are operating at about 90 per cent of their maximum capacity. It is also thought that a period of fixation in newspaper prices has been reached. The Donnan-Papier Company of Pont Rouge, Que., is considering the building of a new mill. The St. Croix Pulp Paper Company in Nova Scotia has been reorganized as the Premier Pulp & Paper Company with a capitalization of \$2,000,000.

Provincial Bonds Strong

As considerable has been said respecting the default of a few western municipalities on their bonds, the following opinion of Sir John Willison of the Municipal Bankers' Association is of interest:

"We face probably the most remarkable expansion in the history of the continent, and as we expand and the burdens are made lighter, investments in Canada will be made more secure, and the national credit will be strengthened. Even now there is not a province in the Dominion which feels any strain on its credit, and there are very few municipalities that are not absolutely solvent."

The figures issued by the Canadian Pacific Railroad for 1921, showing earnings of 11.5 per cent on its \$260,000,000 of common stock, imparts confidence to things Canadian. When viewed in the light of depressed business conditions and greatly reduced gross earnings, the showing is a splendid tribute to the management.

In 1920 the net earnings were 11.4 per cent; in 1919, 10.8; in 1918, 10.97; in 1917, 15.89 per cent. This increase over the preceding year is attributed to the better showing made by the railway proper and lake steamers rather than to special account, although the income from the latter was the highest since 1914-15. Last year the earnings on the common, aside from special account, equalled 7.29 per cent; in 1920, 7.17; in 1919, 7.32; in 1918, 7.85; in 1917, 11.78 per cent.

Special income, at \$10,987,199, was slightly greater than in 1920, and after the deduction of the usual 3 per cent for dividends, the balance added to previous surplus makes the total surplus at the credit of special income, \$21,767,490.

The gross earnings of railways show that the decline is still in evidence, but the reduction below the figures for 1921, indicates that the bottom has about been reached.

Canadian Foreign Trade Improves

The trade returns for February indicate an improvement in the total value of imports and exports having been over \$2,000,000 in excess of that for January, in spite of the fact that February was a shorter month. The imports were \$52,294,000, and the total exports \$47,000,000; the total, however, was \$37,000,000 below that for the corresponding month last year.

For the 11 months ending February the value of the total trade was \$1,361,608,000, as compared with \$2,288,518,000 for the corresponding period last year. As the Province of Ontario has been a very heavy borrower for capital undertakings, it is satisfactory to know that her surplus last year was about \$682,000. Provincial Treasurer Smith also announces that the estimated surplus for the coming year will be in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000, which means that the Government will apply some of its surplus to the reduction of the debt. The total receipts on ordinary account last year were over \$200,000,000.

PERSIAN LOAN UNCERTAINTIES
ALLAHABAD, India, March 20.—A Tehran dispatch says the Persian Government is not willing to accept \$200,000,000 (present exchange value \$79,750) received from Washington against future oil royalties, because, instead of the sum being an unconditional and separate loan, it learns the loan is connected with the concession of northern oil fields recently granted to the Standard Oil, and indicates an understanding regarding the respective interests between the Standard Oil and the Anglo-Persian companies.

AMERICAN RADIATOR
REPORTS FOR 1921

NEW YORK, March 21.—The American Radiator Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, showing net profits after all charges and federal taxes of \$3,046,845, equivalent after deduction of preferred dividends to \$5.13 a share (par \$25) earned on the \$13,806,225 common stock. This compares with net profits of \$3,367,717 or \$5.72 a share in the previous year.

Net profits of foreign subsidiary companies amounted to \$787,710 of which the parent company received \$666,030.

The income account of the American companies compares as follows:

	Year ended 1921	Year ended 1920
Net profit	\$3,046,845	\$3,367,717
Preferred divs.	210,000	210,000
Common divs.	2,208,996	2,516,235
Surplus	627,649	641,482
Pr and 1 surp.	11,324,335	10,936,686

SHARP DECLINE
IN BETHLEHEM
STEEL EARNINGS

Net Income in 1921 of \$10,332,804 Is Reported, Compared With \$14,458,835 in 1920

Net income of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the year 1921 amounted to \$10,332,804.34, as compared with \$14,458,835.54 in 1920. The annual report of the company shows that last year the value of shipments and deliveries as represented by gross sales and earnings was \$147,794,352.77, as compared with \$274,481,236.25 in 1920.

There was a sharp drop in unfilled orders during the last year. On Dec. 31, 1921, these amounted to \$50,164,618.99, as compared with \$145,286,637.29 on the corresponding date of 1920. The volume of new business booked during the year just ended was at a low rate, aggregating only \$52,672,334.47.

Inventories Reduced

Inventories have been valued at prices not in excess of cost or market, and the total amount has been reduced to \$39,240,537.12 as compared with \$73,208,678.11 as of Dec. 31, 1920. Of this reduction approximately \$9,350,000 represents shrinkage in the value of inventories which was provided for in part by charges against the current year's costs, and in part from reserves set aside out of previous years' earnings.

The value of current assets as of Dec. 31, 1921, was \$87,748,433.08 in excess of current liabilities, as compared with \$77,473,917.47 the previous year. Of the total current assets \$54,381,227.18 consisted of cash and marketable securities, largely United States Treasury obligations.

It is gratifying to report that during the year final adjustment was made with the Navy Department for all work done for it on account of war contracts. Practically the same condition prevails with the War Department, only a few relatively small items remaining for final adjustment.

Government Adjustments

Work is still going forward on one uncompleted war-time contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Progress is being made in the adjustment of balances due the corporation from the Emergency Fleet Corporation on completed contracts, and it is hoped that final settlement will be arrived at in the near future.

The income account compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Gross sales	\$147,794,352	\$274,481,236
Less—Mfg. cost, ad. and tax	125,943,819	239,468,864
Net mfg. profit	21,850,533	34,992,371
Int. div. and other income	2,904,141	1,389,182
Less—Int. chgs., incl. prop. of dis. on exp. of bond and note	2,754,677	36,351,553
Balance	16,355,519	28,400,450
Prov. for depreciation obsolescence	6,002,715	13,941,514
Net inc. for year	10,332,804	14,458,835

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(As quoted by L. Sherman Adams)

	Bid	Asked
Adirondack Elec. Pow. com.	18	19
Adirondack Elec. Pow. pfd.	18	19
American Trust Co., Boston	310	310
Arlington Mills, com.	104	107
Bigelow-Hartford, com.	87	89
Bigelow-Hartford, pfd.	87	89
Detroit Edison, com.	105	108
Draper Corporation, com.	153	155
First Natl. Bank, Boston	304	307
First Natl. Bank, pfd.	304	307
Great Northern Paper, com.	300	320
Hood Rubber, pfd.	95	97
International Trust, Boston	305	312
Ludlow Mfg. Associates, com.	151	153
Mass Lighting, com.	151	153
Mass Lighting, pfd.	74	78
Merchants, Natl. Bank, Boston	280	285
Merrimack Chemical, com.	83	84 1/2
Natl. Shawmut Bank, Boston	230	233 1/2
Old Colony Trust Co., com.	242	246
Plymouth Cordage, com.	181	185
Second National Bank, com.	305	308 1/2
Southern Cal. Ed. com.	96 1/2	97 1/2
Spittford Electric, com.	4	8
U. S. Worsted, 1st pfd.	9	12
U. S. Worsted, 2d pfd.	9	12
U. S. Worsted, com.	9	12
Walter Baker, Ltd., com.	116	118
Wire Wheel Corp. of America	1	2

FORD AIDS UNEMPLOYED

DETROIT, March 21.—The Ford Motor Company announces an increase of 20 per cent in its force. The announcement came as a direct answer of Henry Ford and his son Edsel, to the appeal of the American Legion for jobs for ex-service men, and the effect will be to give preference in all cases wherever possible.

RYAN PETROLEUM EARNINGS

The Ryan Consolidated Petroleum Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921: Net profits before allowing for depreciation and depletion of \$56,895, equivalent to \$2.04 per share on the outstanding 282,884 shares. In 1920, the corporation earned a net of \$1,055,749, or \$3.60 per share.

LEATHER DEMAND
GENERALLY LIGHT

Patent and Glazed Have Best
Call—Hides Active—Shoe
Market Still Mixed

With the exception of patent leather and glazed kid, the demand for upper leather is very light locally. Boston tanners of oak sole leather report business as lacking in volume. Prime calf alone is moving at all well. Prices are unchanged, however, transactions not being large enough to test their strength. Standard quality steer blacks are quoted at 48¢45¢; cows 46¢42¢; sides 36¢34¢; heavy blacks 80¢70¢, and light bends 70¢60¢. Official quotations are: Shoulders 37¢34¢; bellies 24¢22¢; heads 16¢12¢.

Union sole leather tanners are booking orders from the sole cutters but otherwise the call is desultory. Prices are below replacement values. Nevertheless, the tanners are at no more than one-third of their capacity. Steer backs, tannery run, sell at 47¢45¢; cows 44¢40¢; bends 65¢60¢; country hides 37¢35¢. Calf is moving daily. Steer bellies are 17¢15¢; shoulders 23¢20¢; cow bellies 14¢12¢; heads 10¢.

Calfskins appear unpopular. Standard chrome skins are quoted at 45¢. A good second grade is quoted from 42¢38¢ down to 15¢ for jobs. Philadelphia tanners report a steady run of small business on the higher weights, but a fair demand for the novelty finishes. Suede in black and colors is moving well. Choice selections are quoted at 70¢60¢; seconds of good quality 55¢45¢, and medium grades 40¢30¢.

Boston tanners of patent leather are exceptionally busy. Besides a steady domestic demand they have lately booked fair-size lots for foreign shipment. This condition keeps prices firm. Patent calf skins bring 70¢65¢; prime light patent kids 45¢40¢; patent sides, top grade, 42¢38¢; seconds 35¢28¢; lower qualities 25¢20¢; odd lots 18¢16¢.

Packer Hide Market

Principal sales in the packer hide markets for week ended March 11 follow:

	Year ago
55,000 light native cows	11c
10,000 heavy native cows	11c
10,000 extra light native steers	11c
30,000 native steers	12c
8,000 heavy Texas steers	12c
16,000 lt. and ex. lt. Tex. steers	08c
20,000 Colorado steers	11c
10,000 branded steers	10c
17,000 branded steers	12c
6,000 buttbl'd cows (Jan. only)	12c

About 12,000 more of the various kinds were included in sales, running in lots from 500 to 2000 hides at ruling prices. After it became known that a big tanning company was cutting in on the stocks on hand, regular tanners joined in the movement and bought proportionately. About 240,000 hides changed hands. Strike hides were not included in these sales to any extent. It is said, however, that the tanning packers put quite a number into their own vans.

South American hides, free of grubs, are a bit easier the available quantity in this country being about 150,000.

Prime country hides are limited and firm, the lower grades moving slowly. Prices are soft. Prudent action will keep the hide situation right side up, but hasty advances on the strength of this late clearing-up might spoil the chance of getting reasonable prices for the coming spring and summer pull-out. Government reports show that Jan. 31 there were approximately 6,000,000 in this country, consumers holding about 3,000,000, dealers 1,500,000, and the packers 1,500,000. A normal demand requires 12,000,000 per annum. The kill at present averages 100,000 a week.

Side Upper Leather Situation

Side upper leather tanners are selling more or less leather daily but buyers operate cautiously, so the volume moved is seldom large. Quotations change little, but prices for sizable lots might differ from those quoted off-hand. This is because of the off-hand, or full grain, sell at 28¢24¢; the medium grades 23¢20¢, and small odd lots 18¢14¢. There is a good call for elk leather, all weights moving. No. 1 grade is 30¢26¢ asked; medium quality 24¢20¢; lots in the lower grade, 15¢13¢. The demand for cheaper grades brings the bark and combination tanneries into activity. The better selections are quoted at 22¢19¢, and lower grades from 18¢9¢.

Boston glazed kid is selling daily with the volume of business showing a steady gain. As shoe manufacturing in Haverhill, Lynn, and other points in the east making similar goods has taken on an encouraging impetus, and the raw stock market are still holding late advances firmly, kid tanners are disinclined to force the selling with concessions.

Philadelphia tanners report an improving demand for all grades, with the two extremes getting the better part of it.

The foreign buyers in the Boston market have done little, but their range of prices is out of gear with those of the tanners.

Prices show no material changes. Choice selected skins bring 70¢65¢; prime skins slightly more, 65¢60¢; clear plump skins 35¢25¢, and lower grades from 20¢13¢, according to value.

Shoe Market Conditions

Whatever encouragement the shoe trade may be able to glean from the late large movement of hides may help in the abstract, but in reality conditions in the country's shoe markets still remain perplexing. What activity there may be is so individualized that it is unexpected apart in a kindred market is slow to influence the affairs of an industry twice removed from the raw material. Demand is spotty, and contracts are limited in volume.

A prominent shoe manufacturer, just in from a visit to the leading wholesalers, says that he found them

disinclined toward buying lines, not in close touch with the latest modes of an Easter season. Such footware only sells freely if early shipments are guaranteed.

The call for men's and boys' street shoes is reported as very light. Merchants say that even liberal concessions are no inducement to their trade. The same is said of ladies' medium and low-grade shoes.

Prices of up-to-date footwear are comparatively low. Ladies' prime kid and patent low cuts are selling from \$2.15 to \$3.50, but high boots are slow of sale. Traders no longer anticipate a future season's needs because of fickle fashions.

The call for abbes in the west and south is similarly limited. As a matter of fact, some of the large concerns have cut down their selling force and in other ways have reduced their overhead charges.

Inactive stocks have become a burden. In the aggregate they amount to thousands of pairs, moving slowly,

GOOD SHOWING FOR WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.

Net Earnings for the Year 1921
Are Slightly Larger Than
in 1920

The Western Electric Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net earnings after charges and federal taxes of \$3,523,997, equivalent to \$12.35 a share on 350,000 shares on common stock, no-par, compared with \$4,239,769, or \$12.11 a share, in 1920.

	1921	1920
Gross sales	\$19,764,814	\$20,111,646
Mfg. cost	\$12,444,976	\$12,444,976
Net earnings	\$3,523,997	\$4,239,769
Per share	\$12.35	\$12.11

The earnings for the year available for interest and dividends amounted to \$10,166,137, the total being sufficient to pay all interest charges and \$10 a share dividend on the outstanding common stock with a balance to be carried to surplus of \$329,971. This was obtained only by a thorough reduction and reduction of expenses which were reduced from \$1,421,424 in 1920 to \$1,207,813 in 1921.

The net earnings were equal to 7.2 per cent on the average investment for the year, which was \$14,700,000.

Unfilled Orders.
Unfilled orders of the company on Dec. 31 last were \$7,525,000, as compared with \$3,655,000 at the end of 1920 and \$4,442,000 at the end of 1919. Of the total unfilled orders, \$67,324,000 was for manufacturing of the company and \$4,201,000 was for the manufacture of others which are bought and sold by the Western Electric.

The report states that a survey of the prospects for 1922 indicates that the business in the company's product will be about the same in quantity as 1921, but somewhat less in money value, due to the lower price level at which the product will be sold. In the manufacture of others, it is expected that there will be about the same volume of business as in 1921. On the whole, it is probable that the billings in 1922 will be somewhat less than the mark reached in 1920 and 1921.

Large Number of Employees.
The total number of employees, not including the International Company or its subsidiaries, on Dec. 31, 1921, was 45,944, compared with 39,950 on Dec. 31, 1920. This is the largest number on the company's rolls at the end of the year.

Additions to plant during 1921 aggregated \$7,781,523.

The report states that the International Western Electric Co., Inc., which, upon its organization in 1915, the Western Electric sold all its export and foreign business and assets, reported sales, excluding all inter-company sales, in 1921 amounting to approximately \$41,000,000, reckoning into into dollars at current rates of exchange or approximately \$49,000,000 if reckoned at the standard or par of exchange. This latter figure compares with \$41,300,000 in 1920.

The average investment of the company's foreign department during 1921 was \$19,850,000 on which there was earned for interest and dividends \$1,849,446, equal to 9.4 per cent.

SUBMARINE BOAT REPORTS DEFICIT

Report of the Submarine Boat Corporation for the year 1921 shows a loss from operations of \$1,974,626. Total loss carried to surplus account after a credit to income of \$4,412,531 for adjustment of reserves, was \$2,197,475. This compares with net income after all charges except federal taxes of \$1,885,995 in 1920, equal to \$2.45 a share and of \$2,063,651, or \$2.69 a share, in 1921.

The consolidated income account compares with the previous year as follows:

	1921	1920
Gross earnings	\$3,523,997	\$4,239,769
Costs	2,164,512	2,011,000
Profit	1,359,485	2,228,769
Expenses	1,974,626	1,142,814
Net income	1,384,859	1,085,955
Per share	\$2.45	\$2.69

Adjusted income of \$1,384,859, or \$2.45 a share, compared with \$1,085,955, or \$2.69 a share, in 1921.

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LONDON MARKET - GENERALLY FIRM

LONDON, March 21.—Stability was noted generally in securities on the stock exchange today, but trading was not brisk.

The feeling in the market was cheerful following the reports of the impending recognition of the Obregon Government by the United States. Repurchasing brought about a steady tone in the oil group. Royal Dutch was 35½, Shell Transport 4½, and Mexican Eagle 311-15.

Gilt-edged investment issues were irregular but firmer in the main. French loans were dull in sympathy with Paris. Operations in industrial shares were listless and confined to professionals. Hudson Bay was 6½.

Kaffirs were featureless and well maintained. The rubber department was inactive around the previous day's quotations. Home rails paused after displaying strength.

Dollar descriptions were dull and unchanged. Favorable earnings caused strength in Argentine rails. Consols for money were quoted here today at 54½, Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 10½, Rand Mines 2½, Bar Silver 33½, money 3½ per cent, discount rates, short bills, 3½ per cent; three months' bills 3 7-16½ per cent.

MONEY MARKET.
Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate—5% 3¼%
Outside com. paper—5% 4%
Year money—5% 4%
Customers com. loans—5% 4%
Collateral loans—5% 4%
Today's money—5% 4%
Bar silver in New York—64½c 64½c
Bar silver in London—33½d 33½d
Mexican dollars—49½c 49½c
Bar gold in London—94½d 94½d
Domestic bar silver—99½c 99½c

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES.
Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative foreign institutions in foreign cities follow:
Boston—4½%
New York—4½%
Philadelphia—4½%
Cleveland—4½%
Richmond—4½%
Atlanta—5%
Chicago—5%
St. Louis—5%
Kansas City—5%
Minneapolis—5%
Dallas—5%
San Francisco—4½%
Amsterdam—4½%
Berlin—5%
Bombay—5%
Canton—5%
Copenhagen—5%
Madrid—5%
London—4½%
Rome—5%
Stockholm—5%
Switzerland—3½%

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.
Exchanges—Boston New York
Year ago today—\$3,715,150 \$7,000,000
1921—\$3,715,150 \$7,000,000
R. R. bank credit—20,388,361 47,700,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET.
Spot, Boston Delivery:
Prime Eligible Banks—3½% 3½%
30-day days—3½% 3½%
Under 30 days—3½% 3½%
Less Known Banks—4½% 4½%
30-day days—4½% 4½%
Under 30 days—4½% 4½%
Eligible Private Banks—4½% 4½%
30-day days—4½% 4½%
Under 30 days—4½% 4½%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Quotations of the most important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentine, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency. Quotations as of 1:15 p. m.

	Today	Yesterday	Parity
Demand	\$4.37½	\$4.37½	\$4.86
Cable	4.37½	4.37½	4.86
France	9.00	8.95	19.3
Guinea	34.80	34.80	40.2
Mark	0.00575	0.004	23.5
Swiss	19.45	19.50	19.3
Swiss	19.45	19.50	19.3
Belgian franc	3.44	3.44	19.3
Krona (Aust.)	0.001980	0.00165	26.2
Sweden	26.10	26.10	26.2
Denmark	21.30	21.17	26.2
Norway	17.40	17.43	26.2
Greece	4.36	4.42	19.3
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLONIAL COALS
BOWL BEST TOTAL

Six Teams Roll Over 2800 in A. B. C. Tourney but Fail to Place Among Leaders

TOLEDO, O., March 21 (Special).—Six teams bowled over 2800 in the American Bowling Congress tournament here last night, but none of them was in among the leading 10, as 2855 led the group of scores.

P. Thill, rolling with the Carroll Thompsons, Columbus, furnished the thrill of the evening when he ran a string of nine straight strikes. With his tenth ball he left the one and three standing. The Thompson team, getting 1013 for the high single score in their last game, including Thill's 273, made only 272 for its total.

Colonial Coals, Columbus, bowled the best total, 2855, of the night. Games of the team ran from A. Gregory's 235 to C. Reeb's 174. The Ohio State Journalists of Columbus made the second best of 2843. Chamber of Commerce Club, Syracuse, got away to a good start with 977, their first game and 2828 in their second, but midway in their third commenced breaking and finished with a poor total of 2794.

Bowling in the minor events during the day accomplished nothing as far as placing any of the entrants in high positions in the divisions was concerned, but it did develop several contenders for honors in all the events.

Hugh Stewart of Cincinnati, scoring 630 with his partner, G. Freis, in the two-man and 657 in his individual game, accumulated a total of 1287 for his three sets of games and took first place by a margin of over 20 points. Stewart bowled with the Potter Shoe Company on Saturday night and made 675.

The mark of 1962 is 53 pins higher than that which won the event last year at Buffalo and the second highest ever recorded in an A. B. C. tournament. In 1913, here, Edward Herman, Cleveland, rolled a total of 1972 which is still the record.

P. Schwartz, Ft. Wayne, added 703 and 647 to the 628 total he bowled with the superior type the evening before, making a total of 1878, which put him in second place by a two-point margin. Schwartz' big game of 703 came when rolling with his partner, H. Miller, when he had gamers of 267, 284 and 202. He made only 547 in his singles.

A. Nolte, Milwaukee, took ninth place in the all-events with 1850. Stewart's game of 657 topped the best efforts of those competing in the individual division. G. Freis, Milwaukee, ranked second with 653.

In the two-man, due to bowling of Schwartz, Miller and Nolte, made the best figure of 1190. His partner was decidedly off form and made only 133 in his last game for a total of 487.

E. Powers and H. Harrington, Indianapolis, came second, three points below this, the latter having the better score of 613.

Tonight teams from Canton, O., Chicago, Cleveland, Oskema, Wis., and Toledo are scheduled to bowl.

The Whistler, leaders of the local A. B. C. League, and Vogels, Chicago, who won the city championship last fall, are considered the best teams.

ARMOUR IN GOLF
PLAY AT BELLEAIRE

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 21.—The first round matches in the Belleair championship golf tournament were played here today, on the long and difficult course of the Collety club, in accordance with the drawings made after yesterday's qualifying round.

Thomas D. Armour, former amateur champion of Scotland, won the medal in the first day's play with a score of 75, seven strokes ahead of the next lowest man, Ellsworth Augustus. The qualifiers in the first, eight and their scores:

Player and Club	Total
T. D. Armour, Westchester-Biltmore	75
Ellsworth Augustus, Mayfield	82
Milton Wilson, Ontonawagon	84
E. L. Pierce, Clearwater	85
Ralph E. Smith, Bras Burn	86
C. P. Jeffrey, Minakada	86
H. L. Judd, New Britain	87

CONNECTICUT AGGIES
FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—The Connecticut Agricultural College football schedule for 1923 drops three colleges of last year's schedule, lists four new-comers and nine games instead of the eight games in force for several seasons. The schedule as announced today, with games at home unless otherwise designated, follows:

Sept. 22—University of Maine at Orono; 30—Tulsa College at Medford.

Oct. 7—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Springfield; 21—Trinity College at Hartford; 28—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester.

Nov. 4—Providence College; 11—St. Stephens College; 18—Rhode Island State College.

KERRIGAN WINS A GOLF TITLE

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 20.—George Kerrigan, the young golf professional of the White Beaches Country Club of New Jersey, who looks like a coming champion, won the annual St. Augustine open championship tournament here today with a fine score of 145 for 36 holes. This is the third tournament won by Kerrigan in the south this winter. Only about a week ago he captured the Florida open championship at Jacksonville.

ANY BOS PLAYS OUTLIER TOMORROW

NEW YORK, March 21 (Special).—Any Bos of Holland, European 18.3 ball line champion, who is presently to return to Holland, will play two exhibition games against Albert Outler in this city. The two billiardists will meet tomorrow in the afternoon and in the evening, and play for 400 points. The afternoon game is scheduled to start at 3 o'clock and the evening play at 8.

Pennsylvania Team
Sails for England

Coach Robertson Changes Plans Regarding Training Abroad

NEW YORK, March 21 (Special).—In charge of Coach Lawson Robertson, the University of Pennsylvania four-mile relay team steamed out of New York harbor at noon today on the Aquatic bound for London where the Red and Blue will run against Oxford and Cambridge universities, April 8.

The Pennsylvania team, consisting of Capt. L. A. Brown '22, D. W. Head '23, J. D. Herr '22, Sayman Kerr '25, and E. G. McLane '25, arrived in New York Monday evening after receiving a rousing send-off in Philadelphia, in which the university band headed a delegation of several thousand students to the station.

A change has been made in Coach Robertson's plans while abroad. Instead of going direct to Oxford University to train the squad will remain in London for several days and then go to Oxford where a final trial will be held. He plans to stage this about three or four days after landing. Then the Pennsylvania runners will return to London and be quartered at a hotel on the outskirts of the city. They will remain there until the day of the race.

Coach Robertson said just before sailing: "There is one thing that the men will have to figure on and that is that they will be in England two weeks before the meet and it is a very easy thing for them to get out of condition. The experience in the past that in games of this sort were run within the first week, the men do not have time to get accustomed to the strange climate and cannot do as well as though they were home, unless they could train sufficiently long enough to become thoroughly acclimated. The Pennsylvanians, on their last visit to Philadelphia, when it established a world's record in the two-mile relay, was in this country for more than three weeks before the relay carnival."

While the Pennsylvania athletes are abroad, the Red and Blue track squad at Franklin Field will be looked after by Dr. G. W. Orton, the former Pennsylvania miler, who will have the assistance of Dr. A. C. Kraenzlein, one of the greatest athletes ever turned out at Pennsylvania. Some of the track stars of recent years will also assist.

J. W. Temple '24, of Chattanooga, Tenn., one of Pennsylvania's leading pole vaulters, has been appointed acting captain while A. Brown is away. Temple scored in the intercollegiate championships last summer.

Stewart's game of 657 topped the best efforts of those competing in the individual division. G. Freis, Milwaukee, ranked second with 653.

In the two-man, due to bowling of Schwartz, Miller and Nolte, made the best figure of 1190. His partner was decidedly off form and made only 133 in his last game for a total of 487.

E. Powers and H. Harrington, Indianapolis, came second, three points below this, the latter having the better score of 613.

Tonight teams from Canton, O., Chicago, Cleveland, Oskema, Wis., and Toledo are scheduled to bowl.

The Whistler, leaders of the local A. B. C. League, and Vogels, Chicago, who won the city championship last fall, are considered the best teams.

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ATHLETICS

MRS. MALLORY IS
AN EASY WINNERUnited States Champion Defeats
Miss Rosamond Newton
in Straight Sets

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory of New York city, holder of the American indoor and outdoor tennis championships, won her first match today in the first round of the United States women's indoor lawn tennis championship, at Chestnut Hill, with such ease that it is apparent that she is in a good way to retain her title. Her opponent, Miss Rosamond Newton of Brookline, was not able to cope with the all around power of Mrs. Mallory's game, and the match ended with a score of 6-2, 6-2, after only a half an hour of play.

Mrs. Z. D. Corbier of Cambridge defeated Miss Ruth Yerxa of Boston in a three-set contest, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2. The match was very close throughout and well played, considering the youth of the contestants. Mrs. Corbier was noticeably good in her overhead strokes, which were played with great force and precision.

A love match was the result of the meeting of Miss Edith Sigourney with Miss Margaret Houghton, both of Boston. This match took only 15 minutes to play.

In the doubles play this morning local players, Mrs. K. O. Billings and Mrs. Charles Magrann, defeated Miss Helen Howes and Miss Dorothy Dill, 6-3, 6-4, in a rather slow game. Mrs. Margaret Wallach of New York City, outdoor champion in 1920, and Mrs. Culver McWilliams of Cedarhurst, L. I., 6-3, 6-3, victory over Mrs. E. T. Crawford of Boston and Miss Mary Heaton of Greenwich, Conn. This match was much closer than the final score would indicate. The winners played very brilliant tennis at times, and the whole match was a real affair. The ground strokes of Mrs. Wallach were the greatest feature of the contest.

Drawings were made for the mixed doubles today. Mrs. Mallory and W. T. Tilden 2d, the champions, will make their initial appearance in the second round when they play Mrs. Gouverneur Morris and W. W. Ingraham. In addition to the champions there are one or two strong teams. R. N. Williams 2d, outdoor singles champion in 1914 and 1916, who paired with Mrs. G. W. Wightman last year, and was runner-up to Mrs. Mallory and Tilden in paired with Mrs. F. H. Godfrey. Miss Sigourney is paired with Morris Duane, the Harvard tennis captain. Mrs. Barger-Wallach is paired with K. S. Plattman, Harvard's star drop-kicker and Miss Ceres Baker will play with L. B. Rice, the former Yale star. The draw follows:

First Round
Mrs. E. Barie and J. Farnham vs. Miss Florence Ballin and G. Nichols.
Mrs. William Endicott and G. C. Guild vs. Miss Natalie Winslow and T. Duncan.
Miss Lillian Scherman and F. Bundy vs. Miss Mary Heaton and Edward Herndon.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and R. N. Williams 2d vs. Miss Louise Dixon and G. W. Wightman.
Mrs. Hans Kaltenborn and Harold Taylor vs. Mrs. S. M. Felton 2d and H. Bundy.
Miss Edith Sigourney and Morris Duane vs. Mrs. J. D. Corbier and Edward Herndon.

Second Round
Mrs. F. I. Mallory and W. T. Tilden 2d vs. Mrs. Gouverneur Morris and W. W. Ingraham.
Mrs. Barger-Wallach and K. S. Plattman vs. Miss Ceres Baker and L. B. Rice.
Miss Martha Bayard and H. Guild vs. winner of match between Miss Sigourney and Mr. Duane and Mrs. Carlisle and Mr. Roland.
Mrs. J. D. Corbier and I. C. Wright vs. winner of match between Mrs. Barie and Mr. Farnham and Miss Ballin and Mr. Nichols.

Miss E. Barie and J. Farnham vs. Mrs. F. I. Mallory and W. T. Tilden 2d.
Mrs. J. D. Corbier and I. C. Wright vs. Mrs. Barger-Wallach and K. S. Plattman.

The results of the opening day's matches in the first and second rounds of the singles registered no upsets. There were 18 matches played, two of them being won by default.

The play of Miss Lillian Scherman of Brooklyn, N. Y., previous Metropolitan indoor champion, who has been attracting much attention from the spectators who were anxious to figure out just how much chance there is that the crown will be taken from Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory. Although the two matches yesterday marked Miss Scherman's debut in national tennis, she played like a veteran, showing remarkable spirit in every contest, setting great force into her forehand drive and forcing the issue in both of her matches. Her afternoon play with Mrs. Barger-Wallach of New York city ended with the score of 6-1, 7-5. The additional difficulty which Miss Scherman experienced in the second set was due to her inexperienced opponent's soft style of play.

Mrs. Marion Stenderstein Jessup, of Wilmington, Del., the former Newton star whose game became so well known in the Greater Boston district, and a prominent figure in national outdoor championships for several seasons, won her match against Miss Priscilla Howland of Boston without extending herself very much, 6-1, 6-4. Mrs. Jessup is popular in Boston and her supporters think that her game is in good shape this season and that she is due to reach the finals at least. Her past matches with Mrs. Mallory have favored the latter, but Mrs. Jessup is generally conceded to possess a game which can reach almost any height on occasion.

An interesting match took place between Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and Miss Florence Ballin of New York City, which was hard fought at times, but finally ended in Mrs. Godfrey's favor, with a score of 6-3, 7-5. After the games became a bit before her opponent's soft style of play.

Mrs. Marion Stenderstein Jessup, of Wilmington, Del., the former Newton star whose game became so well known in the Greater Boston district, and a prominent figure in national outdoor championships for several seasons, won her match against Miss Priscilla Howland of Boston without extending herself very much, 6-1, 6-4. Mrs. Jessup is popular in Boston and her supporters think that her game is in good shape this season and that she is due to reach the finals at least. Her past matches with Mrs. Mallory have favored the latter, but Mrs. Jessup is generally conceded to possess a game which can reach almost any height on occasion.

cult position that many players are, of undertaking national tournament play directly after the winter's layoff. Miss Edith Sigourney, who took part last season in championship play on the other side of the Atlantic, came through by eliminating Mrs. Culver McWilliams of Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y., in straight sets, 6-0, 6-2. Miss Sigourney, it will be remembered, was picked as a coming star last year by Mrs. Mallory, and the chances are that she will advance well into the final rounds.

An extra-set match occurred in the play between Miss Maria Morris and Miss Mary Bancroft, both of this city, wherein the former won by a score of 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Another contest which was carried through three sets was between Mrs. W. W. Niles of Boston, wife of one of the country's foremost ranking players, and Miss Mary Heaton of Greenwich, Conn. This match was productive of many exhibitions of hard-hitting, some of the rallies being exceptionally long. The Boston player won, 6-3, 3-6, 6-0. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round
Mrs. W. M. Sheedon, Boston, defeated Mrs. H. V. Kaiterborn, Brooklyn, 9-7, 6-2.

Second Round
Mrs. Saunders Taylor, Wilmington, Del., defeated Miss Natalie Winslow, Boston, by default.

Miss Margaret Houghton defeated Mrs. A. H. Rowbottom, Boston, by default.

Miss Marion Morris, Boston, defeated Miss Mary Bancroft, Boston, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. K. S. Billings, Boston, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Miss Priscilla Howland, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. Culver McWilliams, Cedarhurst, L. I., 6-0, 6-2.

Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Florence Ballin, New York, 6-3, 7-5.

Mrs. N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich, Conn., 6-3, 3-6, 6-0.

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Dorothy Dill, Framingham, 6-0, 6-2.

Miss Cicoma Winn, New Jersey, defeated Miss Isabella Mumford, Boston, 7-5, 6-4.

Third Round
Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Margaret Houghton, Boston, 6-0, 6-0.

DOUBLES First Round
Mrs. K. C. Billings and Mrs. Charles Magrann, defeated Miss Helen Howes and Miss Dorothy Dill, Boston, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach, New York City, and Mrs. Culver McWilliams, Cedarhurst, defeated Mrs. F. T. Crawford, Boston, and Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, New York, defeated Miss Marion Morris and Miss Margaret Houghton, Boston, 6-0, 6-1.

Second Round
Miss Ruth Yerxa, Boston, and Mrs. P. Sprague, Boston, defeated Miss Cornelia Burgess and Miss Dorothy Neyhart, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

CUT IN 1922 GOLF ELIGIBILITY LIST

Participation in Amateur Title Play Is Made Harder

NEW YORK, March 21—Golfers who compete in the United States national amateur championship tournament during the coming summer must have shown evidence of first-class ability under the plans considered by James D. Standish, chairman of the eligibility committee of the United States Golf Association. Sensational performances in sectional organizations will avail little, for a golfer's tournament record extending over three years must be commendable if he is to be permitted to enter the list of competitors.

"Sectional associations have not always shown themselves reliable in furnishing a rating based on the ability of a player," Mr. Standish declared. "The number of entries for the national amateur championship has increased so rapidly during the past few years that it is necessary to exact more strict requirements of eligibility than in the past. Accordingly, the standard of play required this year will be a handicap of four or less, based on the Calkins System, together with a commendable tournament record during the past three years."

According to Mr. Standish, the stricter eligibility requirements, designed to cut down the field of entrants, have reduced by 70 the 1921 list and leave but 238 eligible for this year's tournament. The list is subject to change, however, on revision of handicaps between now and the closing of the entry list.

Letters have been sent to all sectional golf associations, which are urged to respond promptly. With this letter are inclosed cards for the tabulation records, the latter necessary in making possible the work of compiling the list.

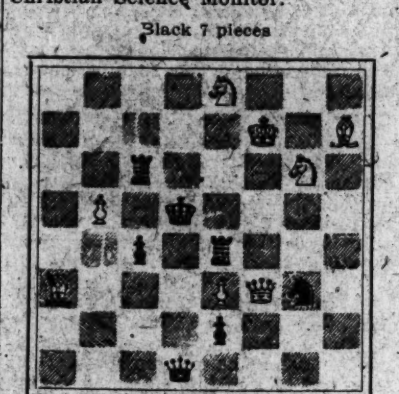
RAGAN TO MANAGE WATERLOO

WATERLOO, Ia., March 21.—D. C. P. Ragan, a scout for the Boston Braves in 1921, has been selected a manager of the Waterloo Baseball Club of the new Mississippi Valley Association League. Ragan was formerly a big league player. He was with the Chicago Cubs in 1909. Brooklyn signed him in 1911 and he remained with them until the close of the 1914 season. For the next five years he was with the Boston Braves. It will be remembered that it was Ragan who figured in the deal in which James Thorpe was bought by the Boston club from New York.

GRANBY JOINS CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND, March 21.—With the arrival of John Granby, the veteran outfielder, all of the members of the Cleveland Valley Association League. Ragan was formerly a big league player. He was with the Chicago Cubs in 1909. Brooklyn signed him in 1911 and he remained with them until the close of the 1914 season. For the next five years he was with the Boston Braves. It will be remembered that it was Ragan who figured in the deal in which James Thorpe was bought by the Boston club from New York.

CHESS
By George H. Babbitt

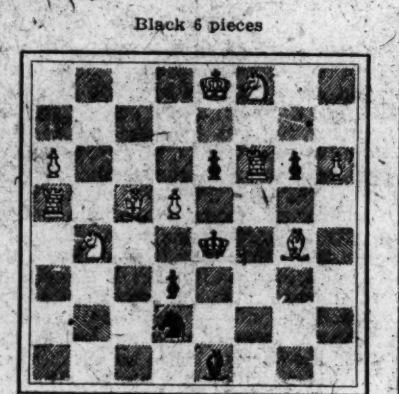
PROBLEM NO. 349
By E. Millins
Northenden, England
Original: Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor.



White 3 pieces
Mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 350
By J. W. Harper

Recently appearing in the Newcastle Weekly Chronicle. It is interesting to note that this fine problem escaped notice and was previously refused by another publication. Mr. Harper's problems are of the highest order, all displaying the much desired "difficulty."



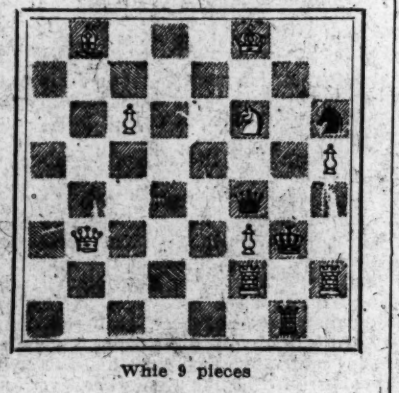
Black 5 pieces
Mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 347. R-QB3
No. 348. 1. Kt-KB3 QxQ
2. P-B4 ch
3. P-K4 ch B-K15
4. P-K4 ch R(K16) xP
5. P-B4 ch R(R6) xP
6. P-K4 ch R-KB3
Prob. Comp. W. A. Shinkman

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
An example of the "block" from the Western Morning News.

By P. H. Williams
Black 4 pieces



White 3 pieces
Mate in two

NOTES
Hampshire and Sussex, England, tied 8-8 in the Southern Counties Union. Score:

1. J. H. Blake 1 G. M. Norman, 0
2. F. J. H. Elwell 1/2 J. A. J. Dwyer, 1/2
3. W. A. Way 1 R. E. Lean, 0
4. H. D. Gibson 1/2 Rev. E. Griner, 1/2
5. J. S. West 1/2 W. Bridger, 0

PHILADELPHIA WINS, 11 TO 5
PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—While the Philadelphia Americans were administering an 11-5 defeat to the Dayton, Fla., team at Dayton, yesterday, the Athletics, augmented by Hauser and Rommel, were going into their final few days of training before starting north from Eagle Pass on a barnstorming trip Friday. Rommel and Hauser appeared to be in good shape in their final workouts. Rommel will complete Manager Mack's first-string pitching staff, but Hauser will have to compete for his job at first with W. R. Johnston, purchased from Cleveland. Mack indicated, however, that regardless of whether Hauser starts the season as a regular, he will be carried on the team.

BRVES MEET SENATORS

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 21.—The Boston Braves and Washington Senators meet there, this afternoon, in the second game of their practice series and Manager Fred Mitchell is confident that the National Leagueers will make it two straight. Yesterday the squad engaged in a practice game between the Regulars and Yankees which the former won, 3 to 1, in six innings. Conney and Braxton pitched for the winners and allowed the hits. Morton and Anderson were in the box for the losers and allowed the same number. Boeckle made a home run, the first for the Braves this year.

FINE PRACTICE FOR RED SOX
HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 21.—Manager Hugh Duffy plans to give his Boston Red Sox some more strenuous work today. Weather conditions here are much better this week than was the case a week ago and the players all had a fine workout yesterday. The Regulars met the Yankees in a five-inning game which was an easy victory for the Regulars, 10 to 1. Matten and Best pitched for the winners and they allowed only two hits, while the fielders played errorless ball behind them.

L. Illingworth 1/2 Castle Leaver, 0
H. A. Way 1/2 E. J. Ackroyd, 0
S. B. Cox 1/2 J. H. Jones, 0
A. Hayes 1/2 A. G. Ginher, 1/2
W. J. Fry 1/2 J. Chandler, 1/2
H. Rev. B. Gill 1/2 J. Storr Best, 1/2
H. E. Clayton 1/2 W. H. King, 0
H. E. G. Binning 1/2 J. Bridger, 0
H. G. J. Gribble 0 A. T. Osborne, 1
H. J. W. Duggan 0 G. Gillan, 1
H. E. T. Law 1/2 C. V. Butler, 1/2

Adjudicated by J. H. Blackburne.

Boris Kostich in touring England has contested some 600 games, losing only 15 thus far, proportionally equal to a similar tour by Capablanca made two years ago. Kostich has exhibitions scheduled at the Newcastle Chess Club on March 22 and the Whitley Bay Chess Club on the following night, the 23d.

The North Wales Federation of Chess Societies has been revived with the following clubs: Llandudno, Colwyn Bay, Rhos, Bangor University, Penmaenmawr, Wrexham and Rydal Mount School.

Auckland, New Zealand won the quadrangular club telegraphic championship by defeating Canterbury and Wellington and tying with Otago. The scores were Auckland 2 1/2, Wellington 2, Otago 1 1/2, and Canterbury 0. The final match between Auckland and Wellington was very close, being won by the former 10 1/2-9 1/2.

The Dutch Chess Federation, Holland, has arranged the Aljechin-Rubinstein match (starting this month) with the following conditions: Five games to either side shall decide the result but should the score reach four all then the match will be declared drawn. This contest is attracting the eyes of the chess world, as it seems beyond any reasonable doubt that Capablanca will defend his title against the winner. "Alexander Aljechin is one of the most dangerous aspirants for my title."

Marshall's and the Brooklyn Chess Clubs are tied for fifth place in the New York Metropolitan League, but the chances much favor the former as their hardest matches have been played.

Five simultaneous exhibitions at the Boston, Mass., Chess Club have resulted as follows: J. P. Barry won 18 and drew 2. W. W. Adams won 15 and lost 3. Solomon Nelson won 13 and drew 3. K. O. Mott Smith won 8, lost 2; G. H. Babbitt won 15, lost 2. The following game was played in the New York League, Marshall's vs. Brooklyn match.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Marshall's Brooklyn
Soldatenkov Zirn

White Black
1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
3. P-B4 P-K3
4. Kt-B3 Q-K1-Q2
5. P-Q3 P-Q3
6. Q-K1 Q-B3(a)
7. P-K4 Q-K1(b)
8. P-K5 Q-Q2
9. P-Q4 Q-KK1
10. B-Q3 Q-KK1
11. Castles Q-KK1
12. Kt-KK1 Q-KR3
13. Kt-K6 Q-KK1
14. B-Kt ch K-K4
15. B-K3 P-K2
16. P-B4 Kt-B
17. B-Q4 Q-KK1
18. P-K4 Q-KK1
19. P-K4 Q-KK1
20. B-Q2 P-KR4
21. P-KP Q-KP
22. Kt-K6 Q-KK1
23. Kt-B Q-KK1
24. R-P Q-B4
25. Kt-R Q-KR
26. P-R5 ch Q-KR
27. B-R5 ch Q-KR
28. B-B(d) Q-R7 ch
29. K-K12 Q-R7 ch
30. K-K12 Q-R7 ch
31. K-K12 Q-R7 ch
32. K-B3(d) R-K1 mate

(a) 8... Kt-K5 seems to be necessary here.

(b) If 7... P-P: 8 Kt-KK1, followed by 9 B-QB4, etc.

(c) Very pretty. Of course, if KxKt, then B-B5 mate.

(d) Another ingenious play, but Black has a sufficient reply.

If 28... KxR: 29 B-B7 mate.

If 30 K-B3: RxB ch; 31 RxB, KxR, winning a piece.

(e) A splendid game of the give-and-take variety.

The quoted solution to problem No. 345 was incorrect and should have been K-K.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Pirandello's Comedy About Six Characters in Search of an Author

Kingsway Theater, London—Incorporated Stage Society—"Six Characters in Search of an Author," comedy by Luigi Pirandello.

Characters in the Play
The Father.....Franklin Dyll
The Mother.....Lillian Moubrey
The Step-Daughter.....Muriel Pratt
The Son.....William Armstrong
The Boy.....Freddie Peiley
The Little Girl.....Sylvia Spagnoletti
Madame Pace.....Margaret Yarde

Members of the Company
The Manager and Leading Comedian.....Alfred Clark
The Leading Man.....George Hayes
The Leading Lady.....Sylvia Young
The Juvenile Man.....Maurice Colbourne
The Juvenile Lady.....Elizabeth Arkell
The Heavy Lady.....Muriel Hope

LONDON, March 3. (Special Correspondence)—The significant fact that one of the "six characters" says to the manager of the company before whom they present themselves: "We are just what you want—a novelty." This they certainly are, for Luigi Pirandello's comedy, though not a great play—in the conventional sense of the term it is hardly a play at all, but in design and execution, one of the freshest and most original productions seen for a long time past. It is, in substance, a tenebrous dramatic argument concerning the drama carried on between individuals all directly connected with the theater, either as author, manager, or actor. All are given a fair hearing; each expresses his own point of view; and the result is a thoroughly interesting intellectual entertainment. Playing little more than an hour and a half, including two intervals, the comedy, alone, can scarcely fill an evening bill; but backed by another good play of moderate length, "Six Characters" should afford much pleasure, and some enlightenment, to a general audience at such a theater as the Court.

Demands of the Dramatis Personae
The idea, from first to last, is stimulating. The scene is the stage of a theater, whereon a theatrical stock company has met, for the purpose of putting into rehearsal one of Pirandello's plays. The actors are just getting to business, when there appear suddenly, at the back of the stage, six figures, of both sexes and of varying ages, all in unrelieved black. Promptly the manager challenges them: "How do you pass the stage-door-keeper during rehearsal? And what do you want?" The father of the family, for such they are—proceeds to explain. They are six characters in a play, which a certain author—Pirandello, of course, has written, only to throw it aside unfinished or unproduced. "So here we are wasted, because he could not get us into a drama. And we wish to live!"

This appeal the manager declines at first to consider. He even scoffs and fumes; but the deep earnestness of these "characters," the convincing logic of their claim to be given life and reality upon the stage, and the intensely dramatic quality of the situation they gradually unfold, so work upon the manager that he descends to reconstruct their play, and begins to jot it down, scene by scene, letting the "characters" rehearse it. In the presence of his own company, who play each episode after the original performers; and, by their complete failure to portray truthfully the being the author has created, drive those same "characters" into depths of despair, alternating with wild fits of laughter.

Characters Rehearse the Actors
Bitter here is Pirandello's attack upon the actors of his plays, and upon the stage in general, yet much of the satire is well deserved. As for the play as a whole, it necessarily fails, as it was bound to do, into an impotent, though theatrically effective, conclusion; but not before its author has contrived, with great ingenuity and skill, to raise, and to discuss, from many points of view, subtle questions that he wisely, indeed necessarily, leaves the audience to answer for themselves.

These questions are: "What constitutes reality upon the stage? Do these creations of the dramatist exist less vitally than do the actors who portray them? than the manager who produces them? or than the spectators who listen to them?" There is matter for musing here. Which, after all, is the more real, to the modern man of culture—Hamlet, the cultured, or one's next door neighbor? Such are the speculations which, sometimes with unpleasant results, but always with deep seriousness, enlivened by flashing ironies and pleasant humor, Pirandello sets spinning through the minds of his hearers.

As was to be expected of such a subtle and nimble-witted, yet always dramatic piece, it gave the players opportunities they were quick to seize. Where all were good, the best, perhaps, was Mr. Franklin Dyll, most earnest and natural as "the father." M. Alfred Clark, also, was lifelike as the matter-of-fact manager and leading comedian of the company; and a special word of praise must go to Miss Muriel Pratt, who, when she is well cast—as here she was—plays always with an intelligence and a readiness of touch that are raising her to a place among the few first-rate actresses of the day. The translation, we may add, appears to have been excellently well done by Mrs. W. A. Green.

exhibition closes. The idea is to house the contents at the Victoria and Albert Museum, the use of which has been granted to the committee, and to admit the public free of charge. Later on, it is proposed to transfer the entire exhibition to the United States.

Mr. Norman Macdormott, the ambitious young director of the Everyman Theater, Hampstead, has been invited to take his company to the State Theater of Christiania and the National Theater of Zurich, for a week's performance in each city of Galsworthy, Shakespeare, and Shaw plays.

"The Truth About Blayds" in New York

The Booth Theater, New York—Winthrop Ames presents "The Truth About Blayds," a play in three acts by A. A. Milne. The cast:
Oliver Blayds.....O. P. Heggie
Isobel.....Alexandra Carlisle
Morton Blayds.....Vane Featherston
William Blayds.....Conway
Ferdinand Gotschalk.....Leslie Howard
Septima Blayds-Conway.....Frieda Inescourt
A. L. Royce.....Gilbert Emery
Parsons.....Mary Gayley
Scene—A room in Oliver Blayds' house; the scene designed by Norman-Bel Geddes.

NEW YORK, March 18. (Special)—"The Truth About Blayds" is a gem. Any Winthrop Ames production is sure to be interesting—the greater part of the time it is much more than that, but a combination of Mr. Ames as a producer, and Mr. Milne, as playwright, yields about as perfect a result as is possible in the present-day theater. At the rise of the first-act curtain the audience applauded enthusiastically and long the beautiful stage setting provided by Norman-Bel Geddes, and it deserves the applause, as there has not been anything more beautiful on the American stage. In the way of drawing room stage setting. From that first moment until the finish of the last act, the audience was fascinated by the exquisite play and its handling.

Mr. Ames has cast the play with insight, which is fortunate in the present instance because a false note or two would militate greatly against the success of this particular piece. As handled by Winthrop Ames, how ever, "The Truth About Blayds" will long be pointed to as a model for good taste in selecting manager, playwright, scenic artist and cast of players.

The story is, about a man who has lived until 90 years of age with the reputation of being a great poet; he has gained the companionship of the greatest men of letters of his time and the honors and annoyances that grow out of being a celebrity. At the close of his nineteenth birthday he confesses to his daughter that his poems were really written by a college chum of genius, who passed away in his early youth. In the second and third acts of the play the conflict of consciences of the different members of his family takes place. The Blayds-poet fable is about to be given to the newspapers by the daughter to whom the confession was made and bring with it the complete collapse of the family, when the brief will of the real poet is found, leaving his earthly possessions to his chum. At the family conference it is decided that no good can be accomplished by exposing the fraud of the grandfather.

O. P. Heggie gives a memorable performance of the grandfather in the first act. Leslie Howard, who will always be referred back to as having played the part of the friend of the Prince of Wales in "Just Suppose," does a perfect piece of acting as one of the grandchildren. Miss Alexandra Carlisle gives a fine performance of the daughter, and Mr. Gilbert Emery, a completely satisfying performance of Royce. Miss Featherston and Miss Inescourt do well all that they have to do.

The Strolling Players
"Strange as it may seem to the reader unacquainted with the facts, the business of the actor had not changed materially between the years 700 A.D. and 1913 A.D. The same spirit of careless, irresponsible and oftentimes poverty-stricken waywardness prevailed in 1913 that had existed in Shakespeare's time. The Craft Guilds of the seventh and eighth centuries were not vastly different from the many mountebank companies that traveled over the United States very recently. Year after year New York supplied its quota of mountebank productions. Romance was there and enough; much more romance than today; but from the business standpoint it was extremely pathetic for the actor.

"The artist is rarely a good business man, and for the protection of his artistic freedom of expression it is better so in many cases. A true artist would rather act a great part or paint a great picture and receive very little for it than to reverse that order of things. In his new book entitled 'Towards a New Theater,' Gordon Craig very truly says, 'The artist seeks his happiness in his work—and finds it. Can this be said of any other man?'

When Multiple Managers Came
"About 30 years ago the business side of the theater, which had formerly been in the hands of individual managers, began to take on a syndicated aspect. Elaborate systems of the bookings of companies, groupings of theaters under one management, etc., began to come into existence. Managers formed close corporations and were able to establish a system of collective bargaining, and as a consequence, several of them in a short time acquired great wealth. Before the year 1890 the actors, or the managers for that part, of any great



John Emerson

The Actors Equity Association and Its President, John Emerson

It was said of Sir Henry Irving that he would have led any profession to which he had belonged. An interview with John Emerson, president of the Actors Equity Association, convinces one that as the leader of an organization numbering 16,000 members or thereabouts, Mr. Emerson is in the right place. Francis Wilson, the first president of the association, led Equity through turbulent times, and the actor owes him a great debt of gratitude. But another quality of thought was required for the aftermath, and John Emerson was the actors' man of the hour.

An Interview in Action
Getting an interview with Mr. Emerson is as exciting as it is interesting. He is one of the busiest men in the United States, as well as one of the most charming. The interview begins at his house, and on account of a hurried telephone call that he must come to the Actors Equity Association immediately, the interview continues in transit to the Equity office, thence to the Belmont Theater, from there to the Lambs Club and concludes back at the house again.

And all the time that gracious apology that the interviewer is being put to so much trouble, whereas the truth of the matter is that he is having the pleasantest of times. I asked Mr. Emerson to tell me why the Actors Equity Association, which has revolutionized the position of the actor as a social and business force in the world, came into existence. Making allowances for the many interruptions, Mr. Emerson spoke about as follows: "The story of the coming into existence of the Actors Equity Association has almost as many emotional qualities as a play. A dramatized generation ago it would have been called a 'comedy drama.' In the present time it would be programed with some such description as a 'Melodrama with a few Musical Numbers.'

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wealth could be counted on the fingers of one's hands. Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Forrest, Joseph Jefferson, and Henry Irving handled at different times large sums of money. But they were all children of the theater, and their managers were often their closest companions and friends. With the establishment of the syndicate, commercial or factory systems, as it is variously called, much of the "entente cordiale" disappeared, and the managers in many cases became merchants and speculators of the theater. Meanwhile the actor remained almost asleep for the 25 years that followed, and although the conditions around him changed completely, he had not changed a whit—lulled to sleep with such expressions as 'art for art's sake' and 'money a vulgar consideration.' The production risk in many cases fell almost entirely on the actor. His bad business judgment led him to accept almost anything in the way of a contract. A prominent lawyer, on being shown one such contract, exclaimed the only thing guaranteed to the actor in this contract is the privilege of working unlimited weeks for nothing.

The Founding of Equity
"I will not drag you through a recital of the many abuses that had grown up but I can assure you that conditions were very bad. So much so that in 1913 five or six prominent

The Theater in Switzerland

Geneva, Feb. 28
Special Correspondence

ALTHOUGH Switzerland has no national drama and no dramatists of any real reputation outside their own immediate and limited circle, the theater as an institution none the less flourishes in the Republic. This is the case to a special degree at Zurich, where the fine Stadt Theater, on the Uto Quai, has something of a European reputation; and, but to a smaller extent, Geneva, and Lausanne, etc., also all cater vigorously for the needs of local playgoers.

Owing, however, to the dearth of native born dramatists, patrons of the theater in Switzerland have to depend for their stage fare almost entirely on the output of foreign writers. The Helvetian novelists, Gottfried Keller and Ernst Zahn, together with Albert Steffan and Max Pulver, etc., have tried their hands at playwriting, but so far scant measure of success has been achieved by them. Under these circumstances the directors of the theaters in the different cantons have been compelled to draw upon the works of Austrian, German, Hungarian, French, Norwegian, American, and British authors. Among these the German contingent—and for linguistic reasons as much as any other—have had most patronage. In this connection it is perhaps a little remarkable that Schiller's "William Tell," which, written in 1804, is always regarded as Switzerland's "national drama," was written by a German who never visited the country.

The leading theater in Switzerland is the Stadt-Theater at Zurich, which, from time to time, is visited by all the best companies on the Continent of Europe; and it has recently given much-appreciated hospitality to the entourage from the Comedie Francaise of Paris, the Deutsches Theater of Berlin, and the Scala of Milan. This circumstance has afforded its patrons the opportunity of witnessing actors and actresses of such distinction as Le Bergy, Battistini, Feraudy, Molai, and Rejane, etc. In the Frauen-Theater in the Helimplatz, Zurich is furnished with a second playhouse. This is considered the home of comedy, and, as such, maintains a permanent stock company, with a repertory that is both classical and modern. The Corso-Theater and the Urania-Theater are chiefly con-

cerned with vaudeville, and are thus little more than glorified cafes. After Zurich, perhaps Geneva is the town in Switzerland where the drama flourishes best. The city has an opera house, built in the renaissance style by G. G. in 1872. A smaller theater was founded by a Russian actor, Pitofit by name; and his recent productions include plays by Shaw, Sygne, Rabindranath Tagore, Tolstol, and Wedekind.

Lausanne and Lucerne, being great tourist resorts, are also equipped with theaters. The one at Lausanne offers a comprehensive program of dramas, comedies, farces, and operettas; but at Lucerne the public taste is principally for music.

Contemporary British playwrights whose work is well known in Switzerland include Barrie, Arnold Bennett, Galsworthy, Pinero, Bernard Shaw, and J. M. Synge, and, of old-time dramatists, Shakespeare (except in Geneva, as mentioned) and Sheridan are very popular. Among the different dramas in the English language that have been submitted to Helvetian audiences are "Candida," "The Playboys of the Western World," "She Stoops to Conquer," "Sherlock Holmes," and "The Twelve-Found Look," etc.; and performances of Chesterton's "Magic" have also been given in Zurich. Judging from the enthusiastic reception attending these, a competent company of British actors and actresses, with a small repertoire of modern plays, would have a very successful tour in Switzerland.

In addition to those at the regular Swiss villages to perform plays in the open air. Such performances are, of course, of a pastoral description. They take place in the remotest country districts, and with no scenery other than the surrounding mountains and lakes and woods. But their very simplicity makes them all the more attractive. Thus, the green sward underneath serves as a stage; the sun overhead supplies all the lighting effects that are necessary; and the wood pigeons and tinkling cow bells form the orchestra. The actors and actresses, like the audience, are drawn from the villages themselves; and the dramas they unfold are unambiguously written stories dealing with the lives and times of Switzerland's legendary figures, the two favorites being St. Leodegar and William Tell.

actors met down at the Players' Club in Gramercy Park (founded by Edwin Booth) and began to lay plans for what has come to be known as the Actors Equity Association. "We had many difficulties to overcome and it has been a struggle. You, of course, know the history of the strike which we found necessary to institute about two and a half years ago. When we entered the strike we had 2700 members; at the finish of the strike we had over 11,000 members. We entered the strike possessing all told \$13,000—we emerged with \$120,000 and both the membership list and the financial situation have been growing daily.

"But that is nothing compared to the improved conditions, the self-respect and spiritual growth that like a flash during those four and a half weeks came to the actor. We can never go back to that former situation of penance. Please get this very important fact right, that we members

of the Actors Equity Association have no quarrel with the fine members among the managers, and many of them are fine men, but we had to protect ourselves against the wrongdoers." I asked Mr. Emerson if he would tell me something about the future plans of the Equity Association, and particularly about the rumor to the effect that the association planned an annual dramatic festival, and also that it planned entering into the managerial field. Mr. Emerson said: "We have several plans for helping the artistic growth of our members and we may have an annual dramatic festival, instead of our present yearly 'Equity Show,' but I do not think we will enter the managerial field, very soon, if at all. At present we are trying to get the economic condition of the actor straightened out, and that is enough to occupy our attention for many months yet."

ized the character of the highly sensitive, introspective youth with astonishing clarity. Certainly Hamlet stood out with too great a contrast against the background of the lesser characters. But the blank verse she delivered with perfect rhythmic sense. Not one-line was marred by imperfect delivery, the full beauty of the stanzas was gratefully accepted by an audience who for so long had missed this quality at the dramatic productions of Shakespeare. The mind was not diverted by externalities of lighting color stage properties, and endless minutiae which accompany usually any performance of "Hamlet"; thus the intrinsic depths of wisdom which flow from the life of the Prince of Denmark were realized, by many for the first time in their lives.

The Mermald Play Society
Melbourne's leading amateur club closed their year's work with a lively and spirited performance of Arnold Bennett's "Tithie" which was preceded by one of Bernard Shaw's later plays, "Augustus Does His Bit." Mr. Shaw's power is not at its height in this play. His wit is a trifle heavy, lumbering along, rather than dancing with airy feet. It is easy to satirize the inefficiency of the War Office, with its abundance of "red tape," and its pompous bureaucrats. This Mr. Shaw essays in the one-act comedy, and he chooses a period when the war is most onerous as the target for his aim. But he uses the bludgeon, perhaps more frequently than the rapier. The play was not particularly well acted. It is difficult for an Australian to assume that self-important but thoroughly well-bred and detached demeanor of a British officer. The youth who acted "Augustus" failed in this respect, and was too immature for the well-seasoned veteran of oldfieldom.

The Marie Tempest Season
Melbourne has lately had the experience of enjoying the vivacious grace and finished acting of Miss Marie Tempest. Sometimes she is a "well of pure delight." There is an

THEATRICAL BOSTON
The Most Pretentious Play of the Season
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY
Big Cast
People
Solid Year
In New York
Year in Chicago
St. James Theatre
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Branch office Hovey, 86 Winter St. Beach 1993

arless naiveté about Miss Tempest's personality which is wholly charming. This unpolished manner is undoubtedly the result of long training and a controlled technique.

Graham Brown and Miss Tempest opened their Melbourne season with the dramatized version of "The Great Adventure." Mr. Bennett's fantastic novel makes an amusing play. Miss Tempest, as the vivacious little cockney widow, is intensely human and consequently lovable. This role was heavier than many of the types played by the actress, and showed that Miss Tempest is not only a first-rate comedy actress but also capable of sustained character studies which call for a good deal of insight. Mr. Graham Brown's rendering of the erratic artist was quite convincing and his quixotic opinions made a vivid contrast to the widow's common sense. The Graham Browns work excellently together. They seem to understand one another so thoroughly that they suggest every reliance indicated by the dramatist and often are sufficiently creative to add to the pose of the playwright by the smoothness of their acting.

In response to a cordial invitation extended to them from the Gloucestershire Society in London, the Cotswold Players are about to leave their regular territory and visit the metropolis for two performances. One is to be Missfeld's "Tragedy of Nan," and the other a rustic comedy of their native soil, "The Woofing of Wundie." The Cotswold Players are a little band of country actors and actresses, who have hitherto only appeared in the small and scattered Gloucestershire villages. Similar bodies of locally recruited players exist in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. The scenery and mounting of their dramas are always of the simplest possible description, and the performances are generally held in schoolrooms and halls.

Dorothea Spinney's Interpretations

Melbourne, Jan. 31
Special Correspondence
ALL dramatic art is in the strictest sense interpretive, the actor becoming, for the time being, the mouthpiece of the writer. He is as necessary as the instrument to the composer, being in reality the instrument and the player in one. Miss Dorothea Spinney, an English tragedienne of some repute both in Great Britain and America, has recently visited Melbourne, and enthralled a certain section of the most discriminative by her lucid interpretations of the Greek plays. She chose principally the tragedies of Euripides, an appealing, most vividly to the modern imagination, but she sensibly included the "Antigone" of Sophocles among her selections, thus showing the differences between the employment of the chorus, in the older writer, and the more revolutionary ancient poets.

A graceful chorus of youthful maidens which lend color and the picturesque to the tragedies of Euripides were most wonderfully suggested by the well conceived movements and rhythmic chanting which formed an intrinsic part of Miss Spinney's interpretations. She is peculiarly adapted to this kind of work, for she is the possessor of a rich-toned vibrant voice which inflections are so beautiful that the merits of Gilbert Murray's translations gain rather than lose by her rendering of his verse. Her penetrating intelligence seeks the meaning of a phrase which she delivers to her audience with unmistakable simplicity.

"Greek Plays and Hamlet"
All those who witnessed her performance of "Medea" or of "Alcestis" returned to hear her interpretation of the Iphigenia and Hippolytus. But perhaps her masterpiece was "The Trojan Women." Miss Dorothea Spinney included among her repertoire a most original not to say daring interpretation of "Hamlet." It was a risky feat for a woman to attempt, and in the eyes of play-lovers scarcely legitimate. These critics maintained that "Hamlet" was written purely and simply as a play, for the stage, and that no one person could adequately do justice to the masterpiece. The interplay of character upon character, the denunciations, the action, would be lost, and the performance doomed to artistic failure was the sure decree of these dissentient voices. That Miss Spinney justified her experiment was universally acclaimed. One forgot that she was a woman, and in her stead real-

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THE HOME FORUM

A Bookman's Memories

Edwin Arlington Robinson

THROUGH an afternoon I hunted the bookshops of London for the "Collected Poems" of Edwin Arlington Robinson. Each time I drew blanks. Enthusiastic but unintelligent bookshop assistants tried to palm off upon me the poetical works of an English Robinson, of a Robertson, of a Robins, and even of a Robinson. I became almost angry. "The point in question," I said to one of the assistants, "is not what you wish to sell me, but what I desire. I want the 'Collected Poems' of Edwin Arlington Robinson, the American poet."

"I regret to say," said the polite assistant, "that we have never heard of him."

"What?" I cried. "This passes belief. Why the Authors Club of New York has designated the 'Collected Poems' of Edwin Arlington Robinson as the most worthy book published during the year 1921, and the book of most enduring value. And Christopher Morley, the delight, epigrammatic literary columnist of the New York Evening Post, said in cold print, 'We agree with em.'"

"There are so many poets," said the ruffled bookseller's assistant.

"And it is your business," I retorted, "to know about them all, even if you don't read 'em. Why, only the other day John Drinkwater, baron me, Frod. John Drinkwater, delivered a lecture before the Royal Society of Literature on the poetry of Edwin Arlington Robinson in which he said that he considered Edwin Arlington Robinson is among the six greatest poets writing today."

"Mr. Drinkwater has been to America," said the bookseller's assistant. "I touched out of the shop, then, and laughed and said to myself: 'Ah, if that bookseller's assistant had been really clever and knowledgeable, he would have quoted the Nation and Athenaeum, which said, in a recent issue, that Edwin Arlington Robinson is 'quicker than Wordsworth at his dullest.'"

In spite of these rebuffs I was determined to track down the "Collected Poems" of Edwin Arlington Robinson. Every American paper of literary pretensions that I read had articles, or pertinent paragraphs, upon his "Collected Poems." One urged collectors not to forget a former collected edition in two volumes that some day "will be rare." Another, under the caption "Robinson in Retrospect," printed three and one-half columns, and the author, Mr. William Rose Benet, tells us that for years two of Robinson's poems have haunted him—these bits:

"There is the western gate, Luke Havergal,
There are the crimson leaves upon the wall
There is the western gate, Luke Havergal,
And Luke Havergal."

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"Miniver loved the Medici. He would have sinned incessantly. Could he have been one."

"Miniver cursed the commonplace. And eyed a khaki suit with loathing; He missed the medieval grace Of iron clothing."

Everybody seemed to know all about Edwin Arlington Robinson, and to love him, except me. I felt desolate. Suddenly I had a bright idea. Why, I reflected, the "Collected Poems" of Edwin Arlington Robinson are published in America by the Macmillan Co. All I have to do is to call up the London house of that admirable firm and beg them to send to me, by special messenger, the "Collected Poems" of Edwin Arlington Robinson containing nearly six hundred pages.

Would you believe it that I was no more successful in obtaining a copy this way than with the booksellers in my walk through London? The voice at the other end of the telephone also tried to make me take poems by other Robinsons. I was firm. I explained vehemently that it was the American Robinson that I wanted. Then the voice said: "Hold the wire, I'll go and inquire." Minutes passed, which I employed in drawing heads of poets on the cover of the telephone book.

"Are you there?" "Yes." "If you will write out an order for the poems of the gentleman you want, we will send the order to America, and you will receive the book in due course." "But," I cried, "as your firm publishes his poems in America, surely your American branch has sent over some copies for English readers." An ominous silence. Then another voice, quicker, more metallic, which I imagine was the operator's, squealed: "Are you finished? Are you finished?"

Even then I was not beaten. I collected from my book shelves Louie Untermyer's excellent volumes on American poetry, and various anthologies containing poems by Edwin Arlington Robinson. There was that strange, straight and horrid "Richard Cory" written with the precision of a hand threading a needle, and I wondered which was the first in the field—Robinson or the author of the "Spoon River Anthology." I learnt that the earlier books of Edwin Arlington Robinson were but the "Preludes for the dynamic volume, 'The Man Against The Sky' that was to establish him in the first rank of American poets."

Then I read about his "Merlin" 1917, and "Launcelot" 1920, "shaming the tea-table idylls of Tennyson." Well, there may be two opinions about that. Tennyson's "tea-table idylls" have a way sometimes of boiling over into great verse, and I really do not see that Edwin Arlington Robinson's treatment of the Arthurian legend is any better than Alfred, Lord Tennyson's, judging from the following extract which I have culled from a review, because the reviewer calls it as "pure poetry":

"Once more, as through a cracked and cloudy glass,
A crumbling sky that held a crimson cloud
Wherein there was a town of many towers
All swayed and shaken, in a woman's hand
This and all out of it there spilled
And tumbled, like loose jewels, town, towers, and walls,
And there was nothing but a crumbling sky
That made anon of black and red and ruin
A wild and final rain on Camelot."

From what I know of Edwin Arlington Robinson I should describe him as a conscientious, industrious, capable poet, who keeps on a high level, without soaring or dipping, who chisels and refines his numbers, an austere poet who, like T. E. Brown, has fallen into the habit of expressing himself on every occasion in verse; but he has little of Brown's buoyant emotion and wild passion.

All this, of course, is prelude. I shall tell in that column offered to me over the telephone and about midsummer, when I get the "Collected Poems" I shall be able to make up my troubled mind about Edwin Arlington Robinson.

LATER—At the house of an English poet I picked from his bookshelf Edwin Arlington Robinson's "Ben Jonson Entertains a Man From Stratford." I had scant time to read it, for there were other guests, and my hostess was the kind that introduces people. But I was able to assimilate great chunks of this vigorous, masterful, perspicacious poem, and I enjoyed immensely what I could snatch about "mad, careful, proud, indifferent Shakespeare."

A different kind of article I should have written. I said to myself as I walked home, "If I had read 'Ben Jonson Entertains a Man From Stratford' first, it would have absorbed me. And added, 'After this experience it would be only civil to the author of the Ben Jonson blank verse thing if I cabled to America for the 'Collected Poems.'"

Perhaps I will.

"Ben, you're a scholar, what's the time of day?" I asked myself.

Says he, and there shines out of him again.

An aged light that has no age, or station—

The mystery that's his—a mischievous Half-mad serenity that laughs at fame.

For being won so easy, and at friends.

Who laugh at him for what he wants the most.

And for his dukedom down in Warwickshire.

Finet.

Q. R.

Old Manuscript

The sky is that beautiful old parchment in which the sun and the moon keep their diary.

—Orrick Johns.

Books and Bygones

How strange it seems to go through one's library, after protracted absence, and wander among little by-paths long abandoned! One of the experiences encountered there is suggestive of the glorious perfect pearls, which, found by archaeologists, fell in a mere whiff of powder at the first breath of air. Just so with the memory of some of our books. They had once been laid away as inestimably precious things; but when we revisit our library, after years of absence, at the first breath of newly vitalized consciousness, they drop away like dust, without form and void. A curious statement was once made by a writer on odors—that he could readily select, blindfold, any desired volume from his library shelves merely by the sense of smell. Each book, he maintained, had a distinct characteristic odor. This, figuratively, is another of our experiences in the library revisited. Many of the volumes are found to contain mere sense impressions—nothing more, nothing abiding. Again, a little pile of books lies like a cairn raised to commemorate those who bestowed them upon us; a dear-departed sort of thing, though the donors may still be actively reading and recommending on this same plane of existence. (There, also, are the battered books that went a-journeying with us, once upon a time. They look out at us like the faces of jolly old tramps with whom we have idled "under the green-wood bough," or drifted down a radiant day in a no-whisper canoe, or hobnobbed with so closely, over the inn fire. They still carry about with them odd bits of mementoes—a front of fern, a lacy seaweed, a little snapshot of some out-of-the-way corner of know-nothing; or one fancied a briny tang, or a pine scent, or the breath of a briar rose clings to them still.)

And then we reach the Peril of our quest—those books that served to reveal to us somewhat of God's presence, at an hour when we wrestled with some special phase of experience, and did not let it go, until we had received the blessing.

It seems that all the world is revisiting its library in the great transition of today, and revaluing every work. Row upon row, once firmly placed upon the shelves of fact, are now moved to the niches of mythology. Many a volume, blazoned authoritatively as it is thrust into a background of the obsolete. Maps, books of heraldry, what quaint things some of them have become as the world revisits its library today! Volumes which once held front rank as leadership of ideals are listed clearly now under stumbling blocks. Commentaries upon commentaries are being swept into the deep recesses of oblivion, while the Word grows brighter and brighter with much handling.

The Other One

Altruism is a game two must play at and it must be played cheerfully. You must not try to be altruistic all the time, you must take your turn being the Other. It is your duty to make him happy. It is equally his duty to make you happy. You must give him the opportunity, if you have renounced the "miserable aims that end with self," it is praiseworthy in him to do the same. Encourage him to have worthy aims that end in you. Samuel Mordoch Crothers, in "Among Friends."

Altruism is a game two must play at and it must be played cheerfully. You must not try to be altruistic all the time, you must take your turn being the Other. It is your duty to make him happy. It is equally his duty to make you happy. You must give him the opportunity, if you have renounced the "miserable aims that end with self," it is praiseworthy in him to do the same. Encourage him to have worthy aims that end in you. Samuel Mordoch Crothers, in "Among Friends."

Moonlight on the Pacific

Photograph by Putnam Studios, Los Angeles, Cal.

A Moonlight Fantasy

IT IS the midnight hour;—the beautiful sea,
Calm as a cloudless heaven, the heaven discloses,
While many a sparkling star, in quiet glee,
Far down within the watery sky reposes.

How like a monarch would she glide,
While the hush billow kissed her side
Above the low and lulling tone,
Some stately ship, that from afar
Shone sudden like a rising star,
With all her bravery on!

Haste! Haste! before the moonshine dies
Dissolved amid the morning skies,
While yet the silvery glory lies
Above the sparkling foam;
Bright mid surrounding brightness,
Thou,

Scattering fresh beauty from thy prow
In pomp and splendor come!
And lo! upon the murmuring waves
A glorious shape appearing!
A broad-winged vessel, through the
Of glimmering luster steering!

As if the beautiful ship enjoyed
The beauty of the sea,
She lifteth up her stately head
And saileth joyfully.
A lovely path before her lies,
Fit pilgrim through a scene so fair,
Slowly she bears her way
A glorious phantom of the deep,
Risen up to meet the moon.

—John Wilson.

"We Mid-Victorians"

Although the young mockers cease not to call out "Go up" to the bald-headed Victorian prophets, it is curious how persistently the Georgians seem busy with records of Victorian work. The poets, priests, writers, and politicians of the nineteenth century have been studied in abundant biographies and criticisms; and a brilliant satirist has portrayed four eminent Victorians in pungent vignettes, which look too much like snapshots in a picture-paper. Happily now truer portraits of seven eminent Victorians have been given us by a sympathetic and serious student of modern thought. Mrs. W. L. Courtney's portraits ("Freethinkers of the Nineteenth Century," by Janet E. Courtney), have every quality that Mr. Lytton Strachey's want. They are based on careful study of the originals; they are singularly truthful; and they judge the character and the work of each subject with an impartial but kindly mind. I have been myself in close touch with Frederick Denison Maurice, Matthew Arnold, Charles Bradlaugh, Thomas Huxley, and Leslie S. Stephen and I have myself written estimates of Miss Martineau and of Charles Kingsley. And I am amazed to find how faithfully a Georgian lady, from books, has made my friends live again.

Of the seven biographies—suggestive and sound as they all are—the central and dominant names are those of Huxley and of Stephen, the only one who survived Queen Victoria. These two studies I would specially recommend young readers to mark, if they care to understand what we Mid-Victorians were thinking. They are also the only studies which Mrs.

Courtney seems to have made from personal knowledge. Of Maurice, Arnold, Huxley, and Kingsley I have written so much in various books of my own, that I will only now say how entirely I am in general agreement with Mrs. Courtney's portraits. Both her Huxley and her Stephen are most faithful and interesting estimates. Stephen of them all was most near in age, in social and intellectual fellowship; and I find in these pages a fine record of a noble life. I worked with him in many a stiff road that he trod so stoutly; and I grieved to find that he would not join me when I trod paths of my own. Mrs. Courtney has told most vividly and faithfully in her study of some who in the last century fought in the long battle which, for more than fifty years, was waged to secure intellectual freedom for our children. —Frederick Harrison, in "Novissima Verba."

The Swarming

The hive which we have selected is disturbed in its history by no interference of man; and as the beautiful day advances with radiant and tranquil steps beneath the trees, its ardor, still bathed in dew, makes the appointed hour seem laggard. Over the whole surface of the golden corridors that divide the parallel walls the workers are busily making preparations for the journey. And each one will first of all burden herself with provisions of honey sufficient for five or six days. From this honey they bear within them they will distill, by a chemical process still unexplained, the wax required for the immediate construction of buildings. They will provide themselves also with a certain amount of propolis, a kind of resin, with which they will seal all the crevices in the new dwelling, strengthen weak places, varnish the walls, and exclude the light; for the bees love to work in almost total obscurity, guiding themselves with their many-faceted eyes, or with their antennae perhaps, the seat, it would seem, of an unknown sense that measures and fathoms the darkness.

It is noon; and the heat so great that the assembled bees would seem almost to hold back their leaves, as a man holds his breath before something very tender and very grave. The bees give their honey and sweet-smelling wax to the man that attends them; but more precious gift still is their summoning him to the gladness of June, to the joy of the beautiful month; for events in which bees take part happen only when the skies are pure, at the winsome hours of the year when skies keep holiday.

And now to return to our swarming hive, where the bees have already given the signal for departure, without waiting for these reflections of ours to come to an end. At the moment this signal is given, it is as though one sudden impulse had simultaneously flung open wide every single gate in the city; and the black throng issues, or rather pours, forth in a double, or treble, or quadruple jet, as the number of exits may be; in a tense, direct, vibrating, uninterrupted stream that at once dissolves and melts into space, where the myriad transparent, furious wings weave a tissue throbbing with sound. And this for some moments will quiver right over the hive, with prodigious rustle of gossamer silks that countless electrified hands might be ceaselessly

Existence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE seemingly baffling experiences of human life frequently impel mortals to ask, "What is it all about? What is the purpose of existence? What ultimate good can possibly arise from the daily grind, merely enabling one to eat, dress, and sleep? Such hopeless queries but reecho the conclusion of the wise man who declared, 'I have seen all the works that are done under the sun; and, behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit.' When one reaches the state of mind herein depicted, he feels as if life's problem had baffled him, and that it is imperative that some avenue of escape be discovered. Such an one frequently delves deeply into religion, natural science, music, art, and the various philosophies, in the vain endeavor to make life worth living, and to possess, in a measure at least, that which all in the last analysis are striving for, namely, happiness and contentment.

When one realizes that these endeavors are vain, the message of Christian Science comes with redemption on its wings. Years ago this message came to the writer, came at a time of great need, when the curtain seemed ready to drop upon mortal existence. Said the practitioner in response to an appeal for help, "If there is any hope for the creature, it must be the result of the creature living in harmony with his creator." This logical declaration of truth sank with indelible impression into consciousness, there to grow into a spiritual vision that made existence worth while. In this connection Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264): "Spiritual living and blessedness are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence and feel the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love."

Oh, the joy of knowing that there is a way through Christian Science whereby one may overcome sin, sickness, and death—even the straight and narrow way which the Master declared leads to life eternal! Viewed from this standpoint, every earthly experience becomes an opportunity for overcoming all that is unlike God; and is therefore to be welcomed as a stepping-stone to the spiritual understanding of the universe, the understanding which will forever free its possessor from all knowledge or experience of mortal discord. It was surely this view of the elevating effect of discord overcome that caused Paul to declare that he rejoiced in infirmities.

Disappointed by the theories of worldly research and learning, thwarted at every turn, in his search for Truth, the weary thinker perhaps hears with skepticism that Christian Science declares its message to be the

rending and stitching; it floats undulating, it trembles and flutters like a veil of gladness invisible fingers support in the sky, and to and fro, from the flowers to the blue, expecting sublime advent or departure. And at last one angle declines, another is lifted; the radiant mantle unites its four sunlit corners; and like the wonderful carpet the fairy tale speaks of, that flits across space to obey its master's command, it steers its straight course, and forward a little as though to hide in its straight folds the sacred presence of the future, towards the willow, the pear-tree, or lime whereon the queen has alighted; and round her each rhythmic wave comes to rest, as though on a nail of gold, and suspends its fabric of pearls and of luminous wings.

And then there is silence once more; and in an instant this mighty tumult, this awful curtain apparently laden with menace and anger, this bewildering golden hall that streamed upon every object near—all these become merely a great inoffensive, peaceful cluster of bees, composed of dusky and little motes groups, that patiently wait, as they hang from the branch of a tree, for the scouts to return who have gone in search of a place of shelter.—Maeterlinck, in "The Swarm."

The Gold Fish World

If he lives in a glass globe so much the better; a small world, restricted, it may be—but complete. He has weeds with which to play and under whose protected shadows he may rest. He is familiar with the cool evenness of gravel underneath the fin or, if he is a fish of high degree, the enchantment of a castle with corridors to dream the days away. A gold fish has no obligations. He does not support his family nor does he feel called upon to exert himself in light conversation when he is tired. He is perfectly free to live his own life and the income tax, for all that he lives in comparative luxury, affects him not at all. A celestial hand distributes manna every morning, the same hand that renews his water and removes his sand.

Beyond the glass limits of a fish's ken there are beings who shout and blur in lines of color, who live in noise, an unknown element. Instead of a continuous, cool pressure against one's person there is a lightness in that region, a freedom, a bewildering complexity of sensation with which one cannot cope.

Somewhere, as even the snails will say,—far, far away beyond the shallow waters of the pool, there is the Sea, the marvellous, undying Sea where every breath is ecstasy. The little shells tell legends of the Sea, the noisy Sea whence all fish come and where all fish eventually go, where there are ships and whales and where the continents come down to drink the foam.—Beatrice Washburn, in "The Reviewer."

That is failure when a man's idea ruins him, when he is dwarfed by it; but when he is ever growing by it, ever true to it, and does not lose it by any partial or immediate failures—that is success, whatever it seems to the world.—A. Bronson Alcott.

truth, and in addition provides a way whereby its message may be subject to proof. Herein does the Christ-message differ from all human theories and hypotheses,—it offers proof of its correctness. It was the Master's wont to point to the proofs of the truth of his doctrine. To the question, "Art thou he that should come?" he replied: "Go and shew John again those things which ye do hear and see: the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them." Of this incident Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 131): "The mission of Jesus confirmed prophecy, and explained the so-called miracles of olden time as natural demonstrations of the divine power, demonstrations which were not understood. Jesus' works established his claim to the Messiahship."

Christian Science does not make its appeal upon the grounds of faith in a blind acceptance of hypothetical premises. On the contrary, it announces itself as an exact Science, and maintains that whosoever will may test and prove it for himself. When once an individual is convinced that this Science is, indeed, a way of escape from the ill of mortality, then existence takes on an entirely different aspect for him; and his supreme object in life becomes the realization and demonstration of man's spiritual sonship with God.

From the moment one perceives his true life-work to consist of spiritual research, from that moment does existence become more joyous. He begins to learn that the "deep things of God" are revealed only to those who have received "the spirit which is of God." Through striving for this spirituality one's entire human existence is renovated, purified, and harmonized. When one, even in a small degree, possesses "the spirit which is of God," there begins at once the externalization of more love and greater consideration for others, who in turn gratefully respond in kind. Thus existence becomes transformed into a state of blessedness enfolded in itself a vision to which Paul refers when he writes: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

Regarding this condition of human experience Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 428): "We should consecrate existence, not to the unknown God whom we ignorantly worship, but to the eternal builder, the everlasting Father, to the Life which mortal sense cannot impair nor mortal belief destroy. We must realize the ability of mental might to offset human misconceptions and to replace them with the life, which is spiritual, not material."

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Massachusetts Senatorship

AT THE moment when the attention of the people of the United States, and of nearly all the world as well, is upon the deliberations in the Senate in Washington which may determine the status of the pending treaties, one figure stands out conspicuously as the champion of what millions of American people believe to be a great national cause. The valiant fight which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts has waged in support of the agreements reached at the recent Conference on Limitation of Armament has won for him the confidence and esteem of everyone who believes ratification of those treaties by the Senate should be prompt and virtually unanimous. There is no doubt whatever that the people of the United States have already popularly ratified the treaties, and they are ready now, perhaps as never before, to accord to the Massachusetts Senator the indorsement which his most recent national activities so richly deserve.

In the Senator's own State there is being waged, while the deliberations at Washington are going on, a campaign made necessary by the expiration of the present term of Senator Lodge on March 4, 1923. Perhaps interest in that campaign is not confined to Massachusetts or to the United States. Senator Lodge has become an international as well as a national figure through his position as chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee during the times of discussion and settlement of the policies of the United States in the reconstruction period following the recent war, and because of his selection by President Harding as a member of the American delegation to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament. His reelection or his defeat therefore concerns others besides the people of Massachusetts, because the result of the contest will be taken to indicate, though perhaps not conclusively or accurately, the attitude of the American voters toward the policies of the Administration and the declared stand of the Republican Party in supporting the President's disarmament and peace programs.

The chief opposition to Senator Lodge, politically, seems to be inspired and directed by those representatives of the Democratic Party who seek to defend and to justify the international policies of the Wilson Administration. The constructive work done by Senator Lodge in the Arms Conference is more than discounted in their estimation, apparently, by what they regard as his destructive efforts in defeating the ratification of the Versailles Treaty with the League of Nations Covenant. It might be impolitic and impite to intimate that the present attitude of these Democratic partisans toward Senator Lodge is prompted more by resentment felt because of the defeat of the former President's peace program than by the failure of the Covenant itself.

There was a time, nevertheless, when many stanch Republicans questioned the wisdom of the United States senators who stubbornly opposed the ratification of the peace treaty as it was brought back from Paris. Senator Lodge, as the leader of this opposition, was under severe criticism. There was a quite general inclination to "stand by the President," in peace just as his policies had been unquestioningly supported in war. The people wanted nothing quite so much as they wanted an assurance of future world peace. They regarded unkindly anything which seemed to delay what promised to be the realization of this hope.

It is not necessary to indorse all the things that Senator Lodge has done, or to commend his position on every public question. He has at times failed to represent what many believed was the sentiment of the majority of the people of his State toward vital national questions. But there is a general disposition to believe that he has at most times been a wise advocate in the Senate of approved American policies. The people of the United States, at the elections in 1920, indicated their approval of the Senate's position upon the principal international issue then being discussed. Certainly Senator Lodge has lost no prestige in his participation in the deliberations of the Washington Conference, or in his patriotic defense of the treaties which have come from that body to the United States Senate. His retirement now, whether or not he succeeds in his present effort to have the pending treaties ratified, would be taken as an indication that the voters of his own State did not regard with approval his greatest constructive effort.

It was inevitable, of course, that a somewhat better understanding should result from the informal though not entirely unofficial correspondence that has been going on between President Harding and President Obregon for more than a year. Now, it is intimated in Washington advices, there is hope expressed in Administration circles that complete agreement may soon be reached between the two governments and that the relations so long interrupted may be resumed. As a matter of fact there have not been for many months, concerning the attitude of either the State Department at Washington or that of the Mexican President himself, any important differences. There has not, however, been full accord as to just how the official declaration of this agreement should be worded. President Obregon insists that he is committed, as he is glad to be, to the complete recognition of American demands by the decision of the highest Mexican court. He has declined to commit himself or his Government more definitely to the recognition of the policy of non-retroactivity of the much-discussed mineral clause inserted in the Mexican Constitution.

As has been pointed out heretofore, there are im-

portant reasons for the attitude of President Obregon. He no doubt has felt that he should not be held accountable for the defaults of any of his predecessors in office. Their failure or refusal to carry out their promises to the United States is, he may reasonably argue, no reason why Mexico should be called upon to depart from diplomatic customs and precedents by incorporating in a treaty of amity and commerce a promise that the established laws of the Nation shall be observed. It is not at all difficult to understand Mr. Obregon's position. He has not yet found it possible to win the complete confidence of the Mexican Congress, in which there are many members not in sympathy with his policies. Some of these opposing congressmen represent what they believe to be the true nationalism of Mexico. The concurrence of the members of this faction in any treaty which departs from precedent, particularly if it attempts to concede extraordinary rights or privileges to American investors or capitalists, is hardly to be expected.

Despite the assurances from Washington that definite progress has been made in these negotiations, surface appearances indicate nothing more definitely than that if concessions are to be made they must be made by the United States. The actual basis of the agreement seems not to have been advanced much beyond the point reached by former President Wilson and former President Carranza. But in the present instance recognition is being withheld, whereas the Carranza Government was recognized upon the strength of its unofficial pledge of future performance. That there is at present as great a desire for full official recognition on both sides of the international boundary as there was on the former occasion, no one will deny. Recognition of the Obregon Government whenever such action can be made possible will benefit both Mexico and the United States. The present strained relation is illogical and unnatural. The existing impasse is deplorable, though perhaps unavoidable in the circumstances. It serves to emphasize all too convincingly the unwisdom which has influenced the relations of the United States and Mexico for many years.

BUSINESS men who can take their losses philosophically may now summon their equanimity to examine the setback experienced in American foreign trade during 1921. The retrograde tendency has been sharp, but the immense expansion of the war years still leaves an ample margin of growth that is still held. Indeed, to the more patient student of world evolution it is still the great tide of opportunity which swept American trade

out into the uttermost markets of the world that sustains its power and marks the Nation's responsibility today, whether Americans like it or not, as the commercial arbiter among the nations.

The parts of that growth which were premature and artificial are now being lopped off, and the most significant indication of losses comes from the Far East. America's, as well as Europe's greatest undeveloped trade market. In 1920, for instance, America exported \$178,783,892 worth of products to China, an increase over the \$25,501,357 total for 1913 that represented an altogether unparalleled American burst of energy and acceptance of good fortune. For 1921, it appears, trade must be satisfied with an export trade to China amounting to barely \$110,000,000. With Japan, where a similar reaction from too much prosperity is still at work, the drop in the export trade is even more declivitous: it is a net reduction from \$378,000,000 to approximately \$220,000,000—against, however, a pre-war total of some \$62,000,000. Exports to British India have fallen from \$99,827,517 to about \$36,000,000, and the imports from that country from \$176,073,650 to \$75,000,000. To set the thing in full relief, the total export and import trade figures with China, Japan, British India and Hong Kong fell from \$1,381,000,000 in 1920 to a little over \$800,000,000 in 1921; whereas in 1913 they were \$306,327,000.

But these are times when America's balance of competitors is shrinking too. Japanese exports to China, her principal customer, have just been reported as shrinking from 400,000,000 yen in 1920 to 275,000,000 yen in 1921, while the latest figures, those for January, 1922, exhibit a drop in total trade even from the preceding month of from 36,500,000 yen to 28,500,000 yen, a loss in one month of almost 20 per cent. Japan's share in China's trade, which dropped in 1920 from 35 per cent to 29 per cent, is thus apparently not making up lost ground, while America's proportion, which doubled from 8 per cent to 16 per cent between 1913 and 1920, appears to have remained about the same.

The world is sufficiently aware, however, that although Japan has not "digested," as economists say, the immense wealth she accumulated during the war, she is still making the most of what was, next to America's, the world's record for war-time expansion. The secretariat of the League of Nations has calculated that Japan's increase of natural wealth between 1913 and 1920 covers the colossal range of from 32,043,000,000 yen to \$86,077,000,000 yen; and this is amply verifiable from other sources. The increase of Osaka and Tokyo bank deposits between 1913 and 1919 from 672,000,000 yen to 3,170,000,000 yen, the growth of foreign trade from 1,360,000,000 yen to 3,930,000,000 yen, and the increase in national clearing house bills from 10,725,000 yen to 67,596,000 yen are parallel evidences that Japan is today, commercially at least, three times as powerful as she was before the war.

Like America, Japan is still retrograding from her peak of war prosperity and her recovery of renewed momentum is not in sight yet. But, meanwhile, the immense future of the industrialization of the Far East is now manifest to all the world. China, at the focal point of that process, has not been standing still. The gold value of her trade increased from \$570,000,000 in 1910 to \$1,560,000,000 in 1920. The fall of silver, last year reduced it heavily, though China's customs collections rose in 1921 by 5,000,000 taels. (The customs tael is about \$.70 gold.) And China, for all of her

reported political chaos, is in the midst of an extraordinary manufacturing expansion. In the cotton industry in Shanghai, alone, 15 factories, with more than 500,000 spindles, are now under construction; since 1919 the nation-wide cotton mills have increased from 1,500,000 to over 2,500,000 spindles, operating or under construction, and machinery measured by more than 2,000,000 spindles is of American make.

These are the realities behind the Washington Conference, and Americans may well insist that the colossal stakes they represent shall be regulated, now if ever, by the close international understandings which are the only safeguards of progress and peace.

THERE should be instant agreement with the view expressed by a Massachusetts District Court Judge that as little publicity as possible be given to offenses committed by those youthful lawbreakers who have been so unfortunate as to forget their duty to the community and to society in general. The expression of this view, which is by the Hon. Samuel Utley, Justice of the Worcester Central District Court, while along the lines marked out by judges elsewhere in the United States who have been called upon to deal with cases brought before the juvenile courts, departs somewhat from the older theory that "publicity is the greatest deterrent to crime."

One wonders why the rule, admittedly sound and logical in the case of offenses by juveniles, would not hold equally good in all cases. Is publicity a deterrent to crime? There are many reasons to believe that it is not, and it might not be difficult to bring quite convincing proof of the fact.

There may be some force in the argument that the contemplation of public exposure and public censure does deter those who are potential offenders against the law. In any fair debate that point perhaps should be conceded. But who shall measure the effect of the sort of publicity so generally given to the commission of offenses upon those consciously or unconsciously influenced by suggestion? The potential criminal, though not always a child in years, is often as impressionable as the juvenile offenders or the youths whose welfare the thoughtful judge seeks to safeguard. Criminologists tell us that crimes often appear in sequences, sometimes in the same and sometimes in widely separated communities. The influences are quite frequently traced to one original offense which has been exploited and flaunted before the eyes of the public.

In the appeal which has been made, weight is given to the damaging effects of publicity upon the youthful offenders and their families. The determined effort of the juvenile court judges, whatever may be said of the policy of criminal courts and the criminal code as a whole, is to work the reformation of those who have departed from the straight line. The exploitation of the offense, even in an inconspicuous way, does not aid the undertaking, it is shown. It is not at all difficult to understand and to admit the logic of such an argument. But would it not apply with equal force to all cases? What is the chief end and aim of the law? Surely it must be, as is claimed for it, to aid consciously and constructively in the reformation and restoration of the offender. If this is the aim, it must be admitted that publicity is not a factor in the process. Silence, so far as the press and the public are concerned, would remove from the pathway of the criminal who desires to mend his ways many a serious hindrance. The effort of the Worcester jurist is in the right direction, but there seems no good reason why the work should not be extended to include the virtual suppression of all news of crime, no matter what the status of the particular offender. The public would readily forgo the daily serving up of the chapters which have too long been offered so generously and so freely.

THE strike in the University of Sofia is a refreshing symptom of the revolt against the loose thinking that has come from Moscow. The situation is not without its superficially humorous aspect. The chancellor and professors have suspended educational activities and closed the doors of the university to students because the peasant-controlled Government has ordered the two mute vowels designating the "soft" or the "hard" termination of words ending in a consonant eliminated from the written language.

Behind this attempt at a simplified spelling, innocuous as it may seem to the surface observer, a vital moral issue has taken insistent form in Bulgaria. That issue is a local manifestation of the problem that confronts every European country and has loomed up ominously even in America. The issue involves the sanity of the world in every phase of its activities, whether economic, scientific or spiritual.

Be it noted that the simplified spelling governmentally decreed in Bulgaria came from Russia. Having expunged all the recognized economic laws from the Russian statute book with a stroke of the pen, the Bolsheviks of Russia have extended their legislative campaign to every phase of the national life, including grammar and dictionary.

The Bulgarian peasants have patterned their modified Bolshevik régime, hard-headedly salvaging only the right of private property, after that of Russia. Some of the innovations introduced by the peasant majority through the Government now in power deserve commendation. None can cavil, for instance, at the legislation that imposes an equal share of the public burden upon every back, whether rich or poor, male or female.

In a period of distress, when the Bulgarian people can pull themselves out of the Slough of Despond only by intensive and universal labor, the Peasant Party has not exceeded the bounds of common sense by exacting

an equal contribution of labor on public works from every adult citizen of either sex.

Education, however, is, like economics, a matter on which legislation on the basis of majorities offers an endless vista of disaster. It is this mob-tendency to legislate on questions comprehensible only to expert minds that has finally goaded the Bulgarian "intelligentsia" to open revolt.

"If the peasants can arbitrarily decree the spelling of our language," argue the professors of the University of Sofia, "what is to prevent their legislating on economics, astronomy, medicine, art, and every other intellectual and moral question in the same arbitrary way?"

Doubtless, the peasant-controlled Government can retort to the protesting men of learning by a blanket dismissal from office. The university is a state institution, under the complete control of the Ministry of Education. And the Ministry of Education, as now constituted, is a faithful reflection of the peasant mind.

But if they fall victims to official displeasure, the revolting professors will not have protested in vain. They have already put in motion a movement toward sane thinking which is a significant revelation of the force and depth of the reaction against Bolshevism.

The academic strike in the Bulgarian capital is a volley fired from the advanced trenches against the economic and political doctrines that are fast turning the eastern half of the European continent into a wilderness.

Editorial Notes

MR. CLEMENCEAU's latest activity, it is said, is composing a scenario for the films. The veteran French statesman no longer craves with irresistible vigor through the cluttered halls of politics; his remorseless pen no longer flashes its biting criticism in the journals of Paris on all the blunders and tragedies that darkened the war period he is mute. He admits there are brilliant political careers that he might break with a revealing word on the inner history of Armageddon. But no! He prefers silently to admire the grandeur of past upheavals in which he played so conspicuous a rôle; to let the sorry side of them, as far as he knew it, remain a closed book, and to write innocuous drama for the motion-picture house.

THE fact that \$1,000,000,000 has actually been saved to the Government of the United States during the first eight months of the fiscal year as the result of the policy which Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, has followed during that time, in cutting off many needless small expenditures and duplications, should be given wide publicity, because many individuals are greatly in need of just this lesson. The old adage, "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," has once more been proven true. The difficulty, however, lies in a too literal interpretation of the thought therein expressed, because then parsimony, and not thrift and economy, is likely to eventuate. It is striking the middle course which brings the best results.

CHALIAPINE, the Russian singer, recently drew a crowd of exactly 10,387 to hear him sing in the Albert Hall, London. At least, that is the number of seats that capacious place of entertainment is stated to contain, and they were all occupied. It is an old story. The artist will "put a girdle round about the earth" and exact homage wherever he, or she, may go. Yet when economics or politics, rather than art, are in question, the peoples of the earth must needs be segregated into water-tight compartments according to nationality, with armies and navies to guarantee the tightness thereof. Surely there is no fundamental reason why politicians and economists should not find an international plane to work on, as well as the Tschalkowskis, the Pavlovas and the Chaliapines!

RECENTLY, reports circulated to the effect that Swedish athletes, through the influence of their Crown Prince, may go to the United States to challenge leading athletes in that country, and, if possible, hold an international meeting, is undoubtedly another form of keen strategy on the part of Swedish athletic directors, who have placed Swedish athletics in the foreground. The Crown Prince's desire for the best and his sharp foresight are responsible for his wanting to send athletes here. Knowing that the Olympic Games, to be held in Paris in 1924, are not far away, the Crown Prince probably feels that preliminary matches with the United States, where pointers can be obtained, will just about bring the Olympic crown to Sweden.

THE Austrian press is unanimous in its expressions of gratitude for the resolution adopted by the United States Senate postponing the repayment of American food advances to Austria for twenty-five years. As the Vienna papers point out, this action paves the way for further foreign credits. The mere news of this resolution caused a perceptible recovery of Austrian kronen on exchange. It is also an admirable illustration of the genuine power that the United States now wields in Europe, a power that should always be exerted toward the recuperation of the European countries.

THE American Museum of Natural History in New York is planning a competitive exhibition of photographs of mammals, for which cash awards will be made. Now is the time for some hustling young photographer to scurry down to South America and snapshot the prehistoric monster that is supposed to be wallowing in a Patagonian lake. Certainly a nice three-quarters cabinet of this enormous anachronism would carry off all the prizes at the museum.

SOME idea of the average size of the revolting army of a Mexican general may be gleaned from the recent dispatch which states that General Pratts, who revolted "with fifteen followers" some days ago in the State of Oaxaca, has surrendered to federal forces. Apparently fifteen men were not enough to successfully swing a revolution.

Protecting Juvenile Offenders

Eastern Trade Winds

Intellect Revolts Against Loose Thinking

A Better Understanding With Mexico